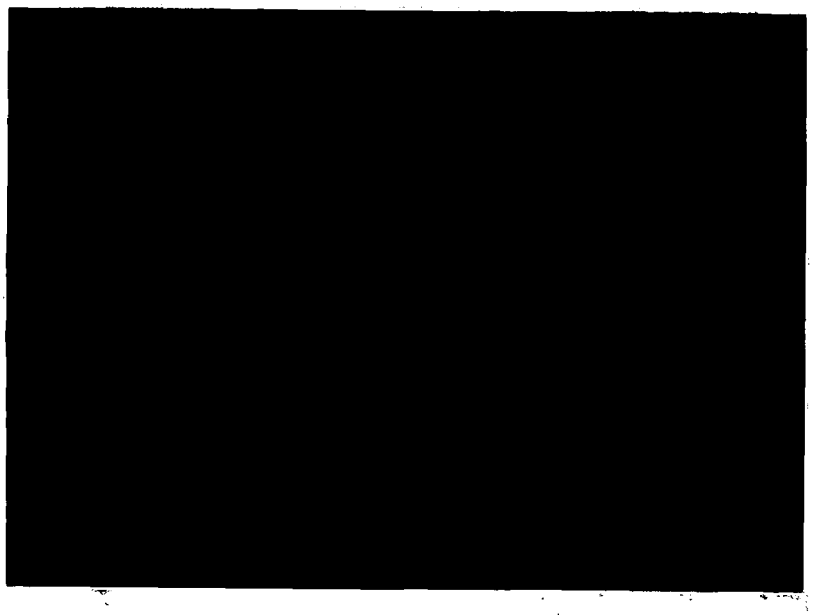
MAAR Associates, Inc.

Cultural Resource Consultants



PR
141

PR 141

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

of a Proposed
U.S.D.A. Office/Research Facility
to be Located in
Beltsville, Prince Georges County, Maryland

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May 1992

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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

U.S.D.A. Office/Research Facility
Beltsville, Maryland

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Summary of Investigation

In March and April of 1992, MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware undertook a Phase I Archeological Survey of a 110-acre project area, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The tract in question is owned by and located near the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Research Complex in Beltsville Maryland, and is considered for the proposed development of an office/research facility which will include at least two large buildings, extensive parking lots and the associated infrastructure to support the new facilities. The project area is currently used for the testing of new crops, new pesticides and new farming techniques. The Phase I archeological survey was required under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires project sponsors to consider the effects of their proposed undertakings on significant cultural resources.

The Phase I survey included background research and field testing designed to LOCATE and IDENTIFY all of the sites in the project area under consideration. Methods employed in the course of testing consisted of vehicular and pedestrian surface surveys, controlled surface collection procedures and the excavation of over 800 shovel test pits placed at ten and twenty meter intervals in those portions of the project area where surface visibility was poor. The testing resulted in the location of six archeological sites and two findspots in the project area. The six sites include two previously recorded sites, 18 PR 94 and 115, both of which are prehistoric archeological sites, and four newly discovered sites, which include a prehistoric archeological site (18 PR 423), two historic archeological sites consisting of farmsteads (18 PR 424 and 425) which date from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, and a small family cemetery (18 PR 426) in use during the late nineteenth century.

B. Recommendations

Based on data obtained in the course of the survey, the following recommendations have been made. Sites 18 PR 115 and 423 are believed to be small, low density lithic scatters and/or hunting camps, unlikely to yield data which might lead to revised characterizations of either their composition or function, and are therefore not recommended for additional work. Site 18 PR 94 extends beyond the boundaries of the project area, and was previously determined to be significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust. A Phase II Evaluation Survey of Site 18 PR 94 has been recommended in order to determine if the archeological deposits contained in the project area contribute to the significance of the site. Phase II Evaluation Surveys have also been recommended for the historic farmsteads (18 PR 424 and 425). Although these types of sites are relatively recent and may even be ubiquitous in other parts of Maryland, the rapid pace of development in the Beltsville area elevates them to an endangered resource status. (18 PR 426). It is further recommended that the cemetary site (18 PR 426) be marked for conservation in place to assure that it is not subjected to future USDA project impact.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Nature of the Project

1. Purpose

The United States Department of Agriculture is planning the proposed development of a new Office/Research Complex to be located at the Beltsville Research Center, Prince Georges County, Maryland (**Figure 1**). As a consequence of this Federal action, an Environmental Assessment was required and is now being prepared. This document will include a Phase I Archaeological Survey, to be undertaken in compliance with historic preservation guidelines as set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80:915; 16 D.S.C. 470), administered locally by the Maryland Historical Trust. MAAR Associates, Inc. (MAI) of Newark, Delaware was contracted by GNM & Associates thru Kamber Engineering of Gaithersburg, Maryland to conduct the survey described herein.

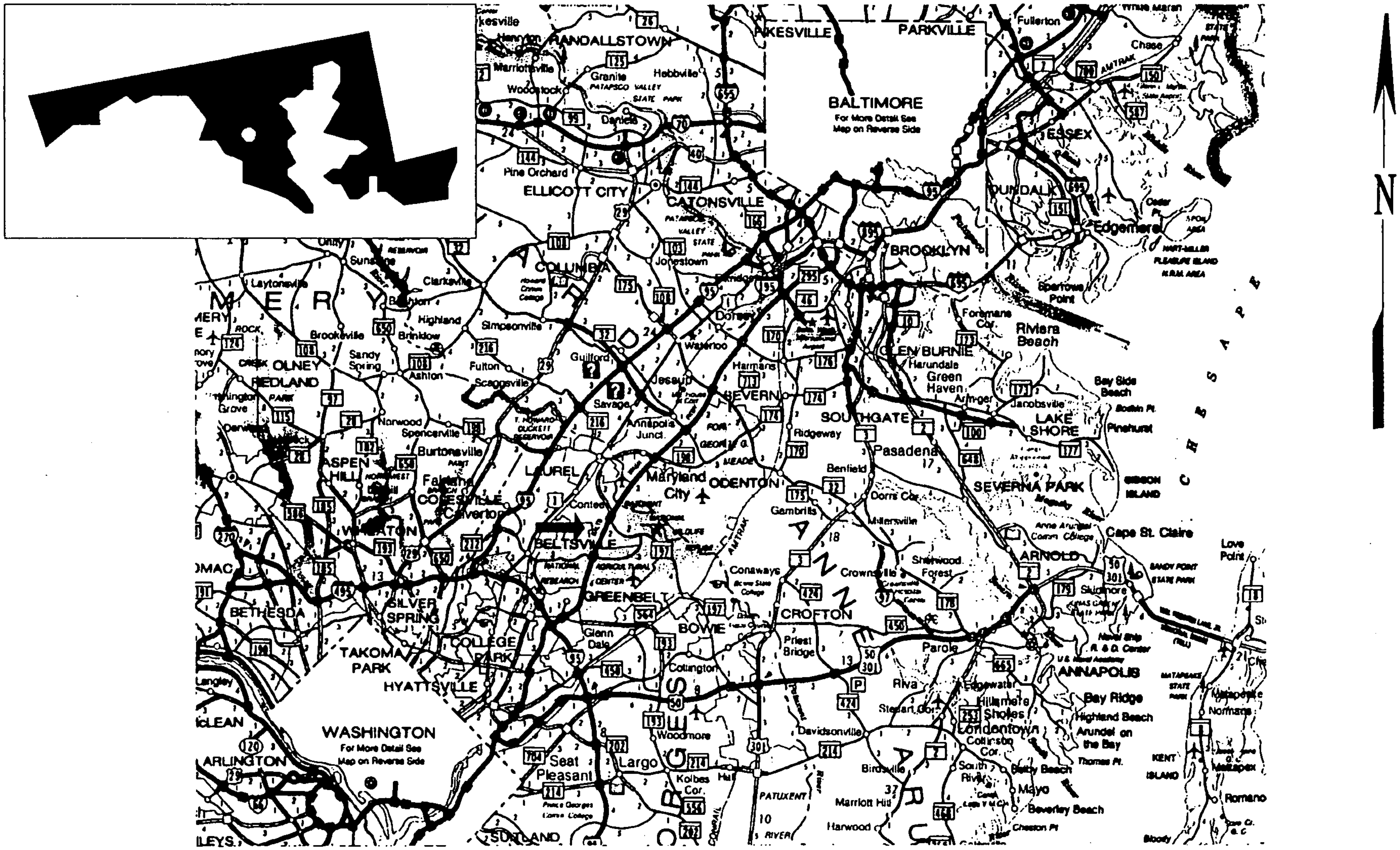
2. Scope of Work

The required Phase I Archaeological Survey was scheduled as a two-part action. First, a Phase IA background study was conducted, which consisted of background research to determine the potential for and the presence of prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources within the project area and the immediate region; and a preliminary reconnaissance of the study area to verify documentary evidence, to determine the integrity of the terrain, and to provide information for the preparation of a research plan. The research plan was then carried out by the completion of a Phase IB archaeological field investigation, consisting of both surface and subsurface testing, data analysis, and the preparation of an interpretive report.

The primary goals of a Phase I Archaeological Survey are to identify all cultural resources inside a project area, secure a data base concerning the resources' history and purpose, and assess their potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Based on this information, a management plan is then developed to provide for the protection of potentially important cultural resources from impact by project development.

The archaeological investigation standards employed in this study were specifically governed by Federal and Maryland guidelines, i.e. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (**NPS 1983**) and the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland (**McNamara 1981**). Data synthesis incorporated information contained in The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Planning The Future of Maryland's Past (**Maryland Historical Trust 1986**).

Figure 1
GENERAL STUDY AREA
Source: Maryland Official Highway Map, Maryland D.O.T. 1987



➡ - Project Location

0	MILES	24
0	KILOMETERS	40

SCALE

3. Project Personnel and Schedule

Ronald A. Thomas (SOPA) served as Principal Investigator for this study. The Research Associate was Robert F. Hoffman, who was assisted in part by Ted M. Payne (SOPA). Field Supervision was carried out by Wayne Mellin, working with a field crew which included Judith M. Rosentel, Frank Herman, Ann Brown, Kenneth Joire and David L. Weinberg. Project Historian was Kenneth Baumgardt. Report preparation was managed by Jessica Thomas-Billy, with graphics produced by Christopher B. Thomas.

The Phase IA background and field reconnaissance took place during the month of February, 1992. A Management Summary reporting the results of the initial investigation was submitted on February 25, 1992. The Phase IB field investigations were carried out from March 23 to early April.

III. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A. Natural Environment

1. Project Location

The study area is located east of Rhode Island Avenue and within the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Prince Georges County, Maryland. The outside boundaries of the L-shaped tract are formed by Rhode Island Avenue on the east, Sunnyside Avenue on the north, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the east, and the Capital Beltway on the south. The inside of the "L" is separated by an access road from a private residential development (**Figure 2**).

2. Project Terrain

Gently rolling in character, the study area is composed of small ridges and knolls overlooking gentle slopes. Most of the area has been repeatedly used for various cultivation studies by the Research Center and has produced a ground cover which is currently composed of grass. In the eastern half, there were three small groves and one large section of woodlands. The overall elevation ranged from 100 to around 185 ft above sea level. There are no fresh water sources inside the area, although Indian Creek is situated about 800 ft to the west and an intermittent tributary once ran along the northern boundary, since channeled during the construction of the modern Sunnyside Road (**Figure 2**).

3. Geology

The project area is situated at the Fall Line, which separates the Western Shore of the Atlantic Coastal Plain from the Eastern Division of Maryland's Piedmont province. Regional terrain is made up of low, rolling hills which characterizes the local Piedmont and Western Coastal Plain (**Compy et al. 1958**).

The Piedmont Plateau is an old peneplain which has been dissected by the action of many small streams. The Eastern Division is underlain by a complex assortment of sedimentary and metamorphosed rocks; these include gneisses, schists, marbles, phyllites, slates, serpentine, granitic and gabbroic rocks (**Vokes and Edwards 1957**).

In the Washington, D.C. area, surface Upper and Lower Cretaceous and Brandywine formations decline outward through the Coastal Plain. Cretaceous deposits are composed of unconsolidated sand and gravel, with the latter being coarse and cobbly. The Brandywine formation is the upland surface for sections of Prince Georges County and consists primarily of well-rounded pebbles; quartzite, chert, and hard sandstone are predominant. These pebble deposits may have been transported from the Piedmont by river action, possibly by the ancient Potomac (**Vokes and Edwards 1957**).

Figure 2
PROJECT LOCATION MAP
Source: U.S.G.S Quadrangle, Beltsville Maryland 1964, 1979

▨ - Project Area

0 FEET 3000

0 METERS 900

SCALE

4. Soils

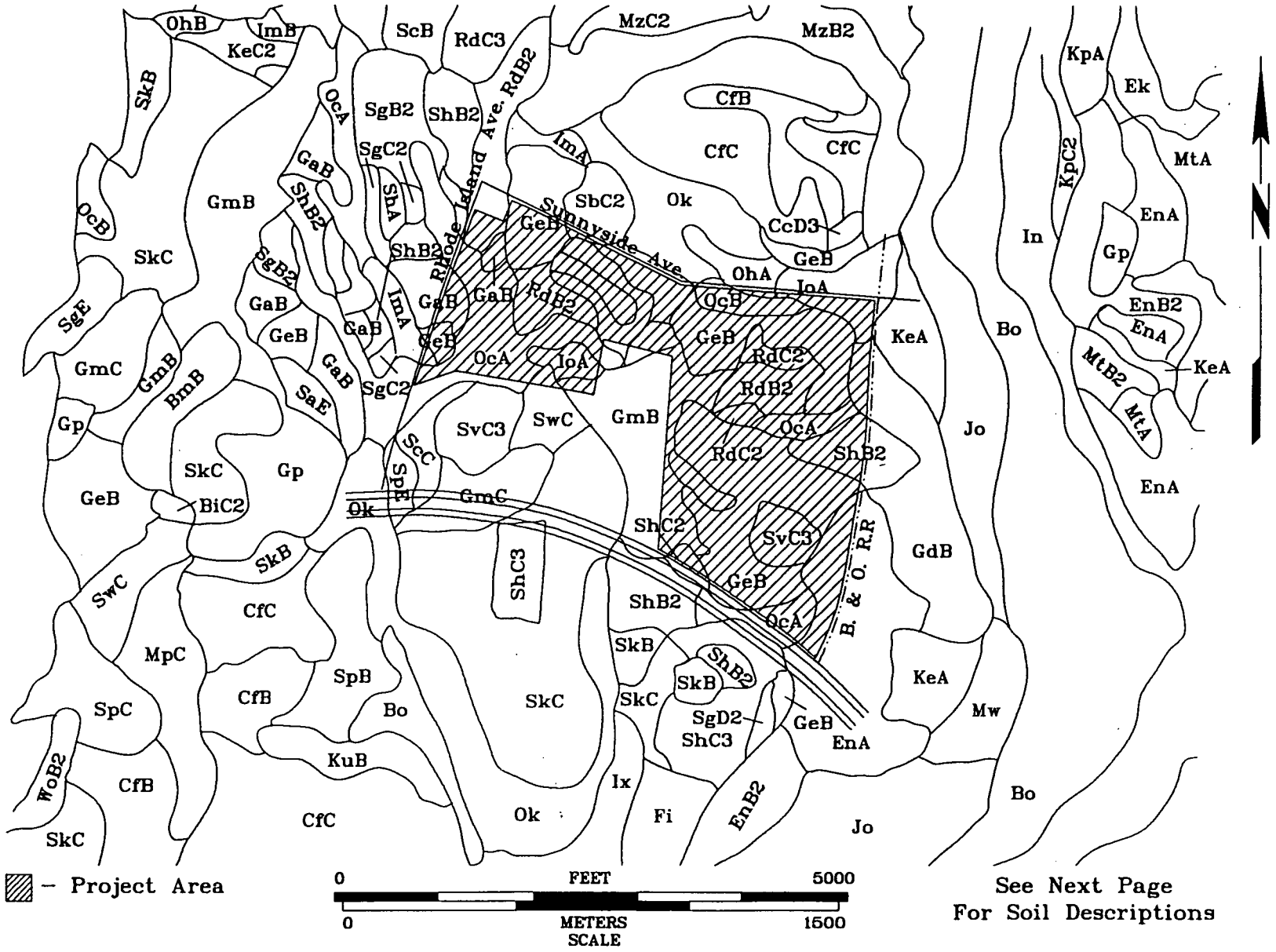
This part of Prince Georges County is in the Christiana-Sunnyside-Beltsville association (**Figure 3**), which is deep, level to steep, well-drained, sandy clayey soils (**Kirby et al. 1967**).

Local soil series consist of:

> Elsinboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (EnA); Galestown gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (GaB); Galestown loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes (GdB); Galestown-Evesboro loamy sands, 0 to 8 percent slopes (GeB) and 8 to 15 percent slopes (GeC); Luka silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes (IoA); Ochlockonee sandy loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes (OcA) and 2 to 5 percent slopes (OcB); Ochockonee silt loam, local alluvium, 2 to 5 percent slopes (OhB); Rumford loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded (RdB2) and 5 to 10 percent, moderately eroded (RdC2); Sassafras sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded (ShC2);Sunnyside fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded (StB2); Sunnyside sandy clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded (SvC3); and Sunnyside-Urban land complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes (SwC) (**Figure 3**).

The Elsinboro series are deep, well-drained soils that have been developed in old alluvium along streams. Galestown series soils are made up of very deep, very sandy soils that are somewhat excessively drained to excessively drained. The soil probably has been reworked by wind and water. The Galestown-Evesboro series are intricately intermingled and are consistent with their respective soils. Soils of the Ochlockonee series are deep, well-drained and are found on floodplains or first bottom lands. The Rumford series consist of deep, well-drained soils. Sassafras soils are typically deep and well-drained that have developed in silty and clayey soils that are gravelly in some places. The Sunnyside series are deep and well-drained and are found in nearly level to steep uplands on the Coastal Plain. The Sunnyside-Urban soil reflects the recent disturbance to the natural profile.

Figure 3
SOILS MAP
Source: US Soils Survey, Prince Georges County Maryland



SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
(within project area)

GaB	Galestown gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes
GeB	Galestown-Evesboro loamy sands, 0 to 8 percent slopes
IoA	Iuka silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes
OcA	Ochlockonee sandy loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes
OcB	Ochlockonee sandy loam, local alluvium, 2 to 5 percent slopes
RdB2	Rumford loamy sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded
RdC2	Rumford loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SgC2	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
ShB2	Sassafras sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded
ShC2	Sassafras sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded
SvC3	Sunnyside sandy clay loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded

5. Flora and Fauna

The region of the project area has been developed as a suburb of metropolitan Washington, D.C. The area was once a wooded rolling landscape with deciduous forests dominated by chestnuts and oaks. Today, small stands of secondary hardwoods remain spaced between residential and commercial developments. Forests are an oak-hickory-poplar type, since the chestnut blight. Oaks mainly consist of the white and red varieties.

Remnants of the original faunal population remain with species such as rabbit, squirrel, groundhog, and small groups of deer. A seventeenth century account of wildlife (**Vokes and Edward 1957**) included buffalo, elk, bear, wolf, beaver, fox, otter, eagle, goshawk, falcon, grouse, turkey, white-tailed deer, grey squirrel, woodchuck, raccoon, opossum and bobwhite quail. With increasing settlement climaxing in urbanization, native populations had their habitats destroyed, and a major portion of the wildlife was hunted to extinction or abandoned the region.

6. Climate

Prince Georges County has a continental climate which is humid and temperate, with warm summers and moderately severe winters. Annual rainfall averages 38.5 inches, with the greatest volume occurring in the summer months.

IV. CULTURE HISTORY

A. Prehistoric Overview

The prehistoric record of Prince Georges County parallels the cultural history for the Middle Atlantic region and spans three taxonomic periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The following is a brief outline of this record as it is understood at this time. The following overview is a synthesis of information taken from an assortment of sources and personal experience. Sources include the work of Dennis C. Curry (**1984**), William Gardner (**1978**), and Maureen Kavanagh (**1982**).

1. Paleo-Indian Period

The first inhabitants of North America were late Pleistocene hunters and gatherers of native foods. In the Middle Atlantic region, they were present from around 11,000 to 8,000 B.C. during the terminal Pleistocene epoch.

Evidence of these cultural groups is sparse in Maryland, and their presence is generally recognized by the recovery of a characteristic fluted projectile point indicative of Paleo-Indian cultures. At the time, the environment was under the effect of large glaciers located in northern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the northern United States. Their climate was sufficiently cool to support megafauna, such as mastodon and mammoth, which grazed over the expansive grasslands. Based on information secured from archeological research in the western United States, it has been established that Paleo-Indian cultures predicated their subsistence/settlement patterns on the hunting of these animals, a nomadic practice. However, studies in the Shenandoah Valley (**Gardner 1974**) have found evidence that groups were more territorial and less wandering in their subsistence/settlement practices, a semi-nomadic pattern. Research conducted in the Upper Delaware Valley has produced subsistence data which indicates the gathering of flora foods and the exploiting of riverine resources, a behavior which supports the interpretation of a semi-nomadic subsistence/settlement pattern (**McNett et al. 1977**). No megafauna hunting/kill sites have been identified in the Eastern United States.

These early cultures established the first settlement patterns that would continue and change over the next 13,000 years. With the end of the Pleistocene epoch and the ensuing major environmental changes, the Paleo-Indian cultures underwent a gradual transition to the Archaic cultural patterns.

2. Archaic Period

The Archaic period has been subdivided into three sections: Early, Middle, and Late. The segmentation has been based on recognized changes in subsistence/settlement practices and related artifact assemblages. Early

Archaic cultures (circa 8,000 to 6,500 B.C.) have basically continued the practices established in the Paleo-Indian period. As environmental changes affected the landscape, food resources and subsistence/settlement patterns were altered in response. As the temperature range warmed, megafauna followed the retreating glacial environment northward. Boreal forests developed, and faunal populations now consisted of smaller mammals such as deer.

Between the period circa 6,500 to 1,000 B.C., the climate and related environment developed to near present-day configurations. During the Middle and Late Archaic, cultural patterns responded to the altering environment with its developing, diversified food resources. Instead of broad expanses of grasslands, the landscape supported mixed forests, rich wetlands, and rivers and streams, each with its particular inventories of floral and faunal food resources. During the Middle Archaic, there began a population increase which continued through the Late Archaic and later, probably in response to the expanded sources of food.

Gardner (**1978**) described Archaic settlement patterns for the Piedmont's Eastern Division as a series of short-term campsites established for the procurement of resources, including raw materials for tool and weapon manufacture. Areas within the Potomac River drainage and around secondary lithic sources such as exposures of pebbles and cobbles had the greater density of sites.

In the Late Archaic, tool assemblages had become more diverse, which reflected development of specialized settlement and subsistence activities. Settlement practices appeared to be directed with increased emphasis toward the exploitation of a broad range of seasonally-available foods. These seasonally-based annual patterns employed a series of short-term campsites to exploit food and other resources with periodic seasonal group aggregation for social, food procurement, and other undefined reasons. By this time, it appeared that band-like socio-cultural organization systems were being practiced with the extended family as the basic unit (**Gardner 1977**).

In the latter part of the Archaic period, settlement practices were becoming more sedentary, as indicated by the use of woodworking tools and less-portable domestic hardware, e.g. the grooved-axe and heavy domestic soapstone vessels.

3. Woodland Period

As with the Archaic, the Woodland period (circa 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) is subdivided into three parts: Early, Middle, and Late. Initial Woodland cultural patterns generally continued the practices developed in the latter part of the Archaic. There was one change which took place - the development of fired clay vessels; the use of pottery is the cultural attribute which

differentiates this period in prehistory from all others in the Middle Atlantic region and the Northeastern United States.

Early Woodland subsistence/settlement practices continued to exploit seasonally-available foods and use temporary procurement campsites in their annual subsistence hunting and gathering rounds. During this time, settlement placement began to favor riverine settings, a practice which gained in popularity through the Woodland period. At sometime around the middle of the period, the use of cultigens was introduced by many groups, supplementing hunting and gathering subsistence with domesticated foods such as maze, beans, and squash. Wide ranging communication links were established, which allowed trade networks to develop. Some cultural material patterns of the Middle Atlantic region in the Early and Middle Woodland period reflected these exchanges of ideas and materials, as were exemplified by Midwestern Adena cultural traits in Maryland.

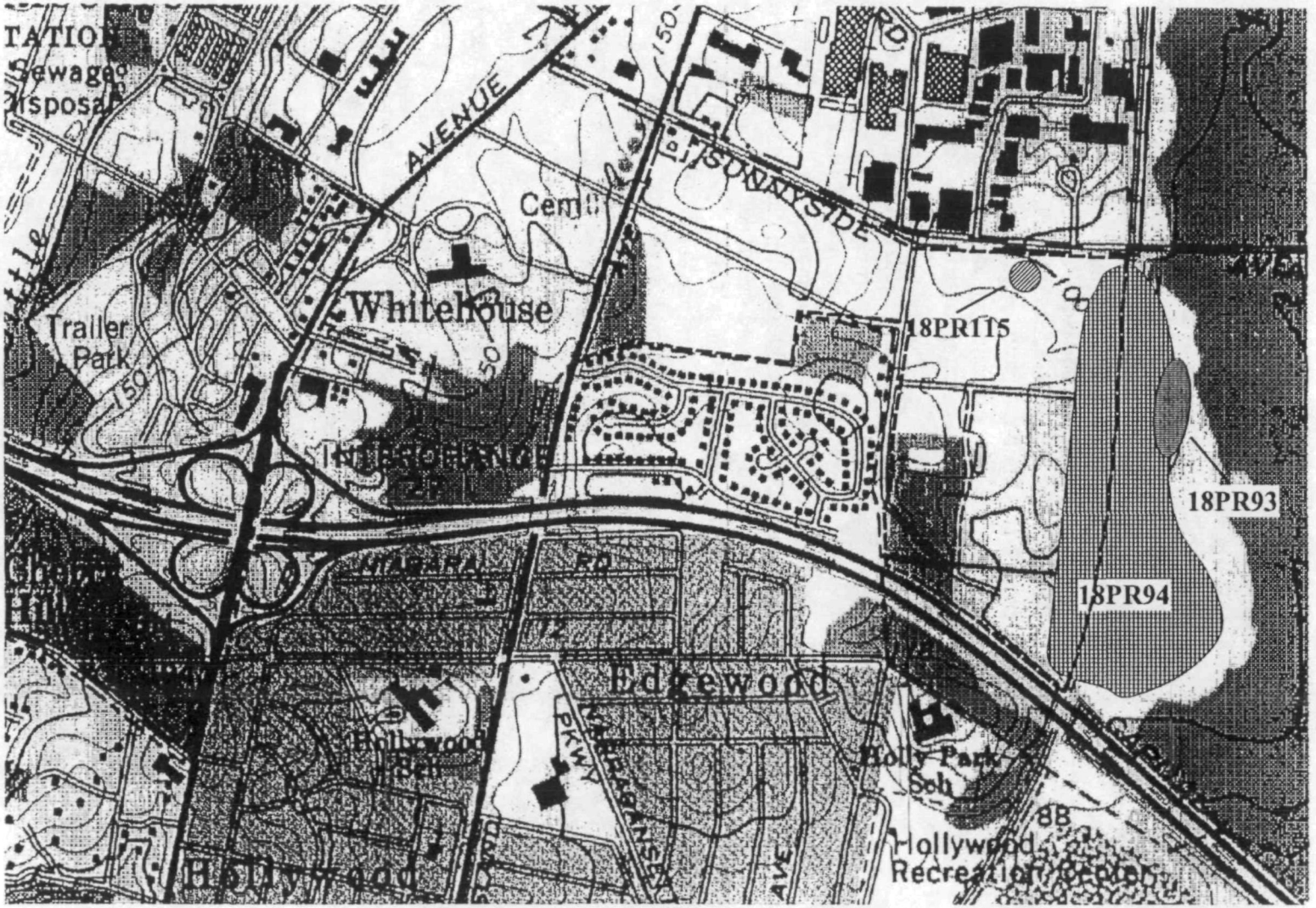
During the Late Woodland period, settlement practices became more sedentary, resulting in large, permanent villages from which resource procurement forays were undertaken. In some cases, the villages were fortified, which increased their permanence. It was these large settlements which the first European explorers contacted and described. By this time, social and cultural practices had developed in complexity, e.g. chiefdoms in North Carolina and the Iroquois Confederation in New York. What had once been band-like structures predicated on an extended family form of organization and leadership had developed into a stratified society with territorially-based central leadership.

B. Prehistoric Site Identification

An investigation of the Maryland Historical Trust archaeological files revealed that in the immediate vicinity of the project area is a complex of recorded prehistoric cultural resource loci located on the main channel of Indian Creek (**Figure 4**). Identified as Indian Creek I through V (18PR90 - 18PR94), these sites were first recorded by Mr. Dennis Webb in 1972. However, all but one of the site record forms filed by Mr. Webb are void of information concerning diagnostic traits of artifacts that he had collected from the sites. The five sites are situated within the floodplain of Indian Creek, at elevations of 24 to 33 feet above mean sea level. According to the original site form for 18PR92, Indian Creek III, this site measures 274 by 244 meters. Identified as a short-term resource procurement site occupied during the Middle Woodland, it was reported that artifacts collected consisted of chert, rhyolite, quartz and quartzite flakes, one axe, and one corner-notched, convex base point.

During 1987, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority contracted Louis Berger Associates, Inc. to conduct a Phase II site evaluation of Site 18PR94 (**Lee Decker et al. 1988**). The site was found to be much larger than originally recorded by Dennis Webb, and extended through most of the WMATA Storage Yard project area, located immediately east of the present study area. Surface collection of the

Figure 4
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
Source: U.S.G.S Quadrangle, Beltsville Maryland 1964, 1979



site revealed materials in the plowzone extending 600 feet by 1,800 feet; the materials collected represented diagnostic types from the Early Archaic through Early Woodland periods. Although most of the site was identified as being contained only in the disturbed, plowzone strata, near the southeast corner of the site an area was identified that contained approximately 70% of the materials from undisturbed, subsoil contexts. Designated as Area 3, the archaeological investigation recovered a high percentage of stone tool types, flakes, and well-preserved floral and faunal samples. This site was determined to be significant by the Maryland Historical Trust.

Based upon the artifact frequency map prepared by Berger, Inc. in their project report, the northwest portion of 18PR94 extends westward into the present study area. However, excavation Area 4, the closest to the project area, recovered a majority of the artifacts from the plowzone level. Although a portion of this site appears to extend within the project area, site materials may occur in this strata only. This does not preclude the possibility that other site loci related to 18PR94 occur within the present study area.

Another recorded resource, 18PR115, is situated within the project area near Sunnyside Road (**Figure 4**). This site was identified as an isolated occurrence of prehistoric materials, but based upon the revised site boundaries of 18PR94, it most likely represents the surface continuation of that site into the present study area.

To the west of the project area is a small site location identified in 1984. Recorded as 18PR208, this site is located on a knoll top and contained a large pentagonal point, a pecked and ground stone tool, and a variety of flakes and fire-cracked rock (**Scheik 1984**).

C. Historic Overview

The initial settlement of Maryland occurred along the lower parts of the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. By the mid-1600s, Lord Baltimore's "Conditions of Settlement" encouraged settlement of the upper reaches of the navigable rivers. Under the head-right system, every man who brought to Maryland five "able" men between the ages of 16 and 50 would receive 1,000 acres of land, for which an annual "quit-rent" of 20 shillings was due (**Kellock 1962:6**). This greatly influenced the settlement of Maryland, which increased from a population of 583 in 1640 to 8,426 by 1660 (**Vexler 1978:I-3**). The earliest settlements of the Upper Patuxent River area seem to have consisted of plantations stemming from land grants of this type and other acquisitions; trading posts, later to develop into small, commercial communities; and specialized industrial complexes such as grist mills, iron furnaces, and foundries. The early industries were founded largely to support the plantation economy. The plantations were generally tobacco-producing estates, situated on navigable waterways (**Payne and Baumgardt 1990:8**).

In 1649, Richard Snowden I, a Welsh Quaker immigrant, received the first land patent in Maryland, an estimated 80,000 acres bordering the Patuxent, to which he gave the name of Birmingham (**Prince George's Bicentennial Commission, 1976**).

In 1684, his son, Major Richard Snowden. who had arrived in Calvert County, Maryland in 1675, patented through Lord Baltimore an adjacent parcel of land of 1,976 acres. The Snowden landholdings are said to have eventually reached from the South River, Anne Arundel County, as far as Sandy Spring, Montgomery County (**Buswell n.d.**). Historical documents indicate that the project area is contained within a tract patented by the Snowdens to Joseph Chew in 1721 as a 384 acre plantation tract, which he named "Chew's Folly" (**Prince Georges Deeds, Liber F.F. 7, Folio 315**).

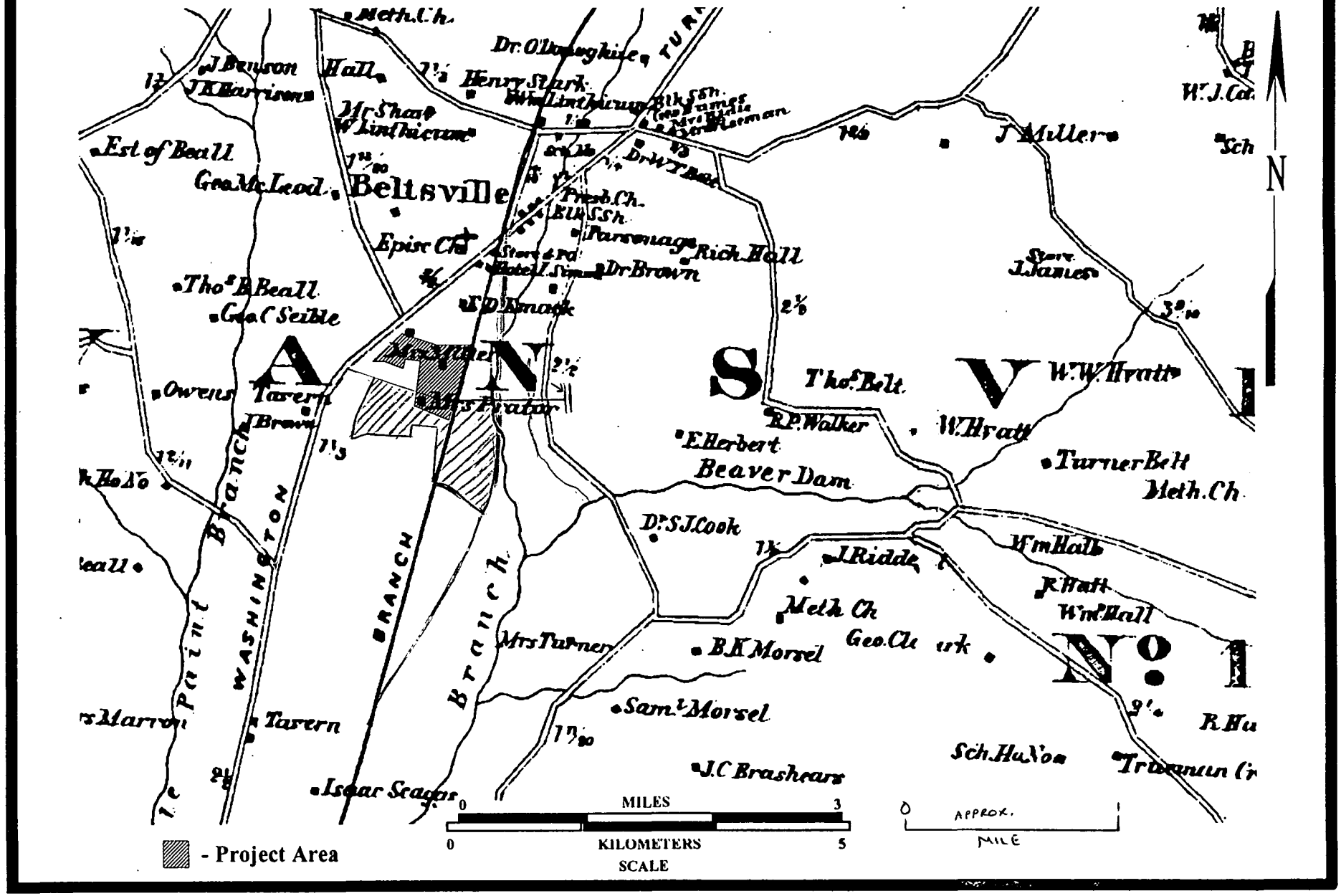
The period between 1750 and 1860 was one of general stasis of development, due to the relative stability of tobacco as a cash crop and the hold on the land by established families. As late as 1840, Prince Georges County still had a one-crop economy, producing 37.3% of the tobacco grown in Maryland (**Payne and Baumgardt 1990:8**). In 1799, William Spurrier sold a 93 acre portion of Chew's Folly to William Evans. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records the property as having a tavern being operated by a Thomas Rhodes in that year. Evans operated the tavern later, and in 1813 the road that it fronted upon was expanded into a turnpike.

Following Evans' death, the property passed to his daughter, Sarah Smith. On September 15, 1830, Sarah Smith sold to Richard Stockton and William B. Stokes, representing the Stockton and Stokes Stagecoach Company, a 500 acre parcel, including the tavern (**Prince Georges Deeds, Liber AB6, Folio 292**). They passed the tract to John W. Brown and Sarah Ann Miller Brown on June 1, 1835 (**Prince Georges Deeds, Liber AB 9, Folio 330**). The White House, or Brown's Tavern, is located on the east side of present Route 1. Near the tavern and immediately west of the project area was the Brown family cemetery, and reportedly, there is nearby a "cemetery for the black people who worked in the tavern and on the plantation" (**Prince George's Bicentennial Commission 1976:61**). This black cemetery is of unknown location, but may be situated within the present study area.

Sometime after 1835, the property became divided into a number of smaller farming properties. The earliest map depicting ownership is the 1861 map entitled "Map of Prince Georges County, Maryland" by Martenet. This map illustrates that two farms were located within the present study area. The northern farm is shown as owned or occupied by a Mrs. Miller, while the southern is owned or occupied by a Mrs. Prator (**Figure 5**).

The Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was constructed through Prince Georges County in 1872, opening the area for direct transportation into Washington (**Lee Decker et al. 1988:12**). This railroad line forms the eastern boundary of the present study area. Sometime after the construction of the railroad, a station, "Sunnyside Station," was located on the western side of the tracks. The 1878 Hopkins Atlas map of the area depicts the location of the station and an unidentified building near it. The railroad station is probably within the present Conrail Right-of-Way, but its associated structure, possibly a storage building, appears within the present study area. Also, there is shown the farm residence of "Fielder M.

Figure 5
1861 MAP OF PROJECT AREA
Source: Simon J. Martenet Map Of Prince Georges County, Maryland 1861



Macgruder," located along the northern boundary, or possibly under the route of Sunnyside Road. In the southern portion of the project area is shown the farm of "William McKuen." By 1915 the project area is shown as well bisected by a number of unimproved roadways. On the 1915 USGS Beltsville, Maryland Quadrangle map (**Figure 6**) are located ~~five~~ several structures, which appear to be related to the nineteenth century farms on the property.

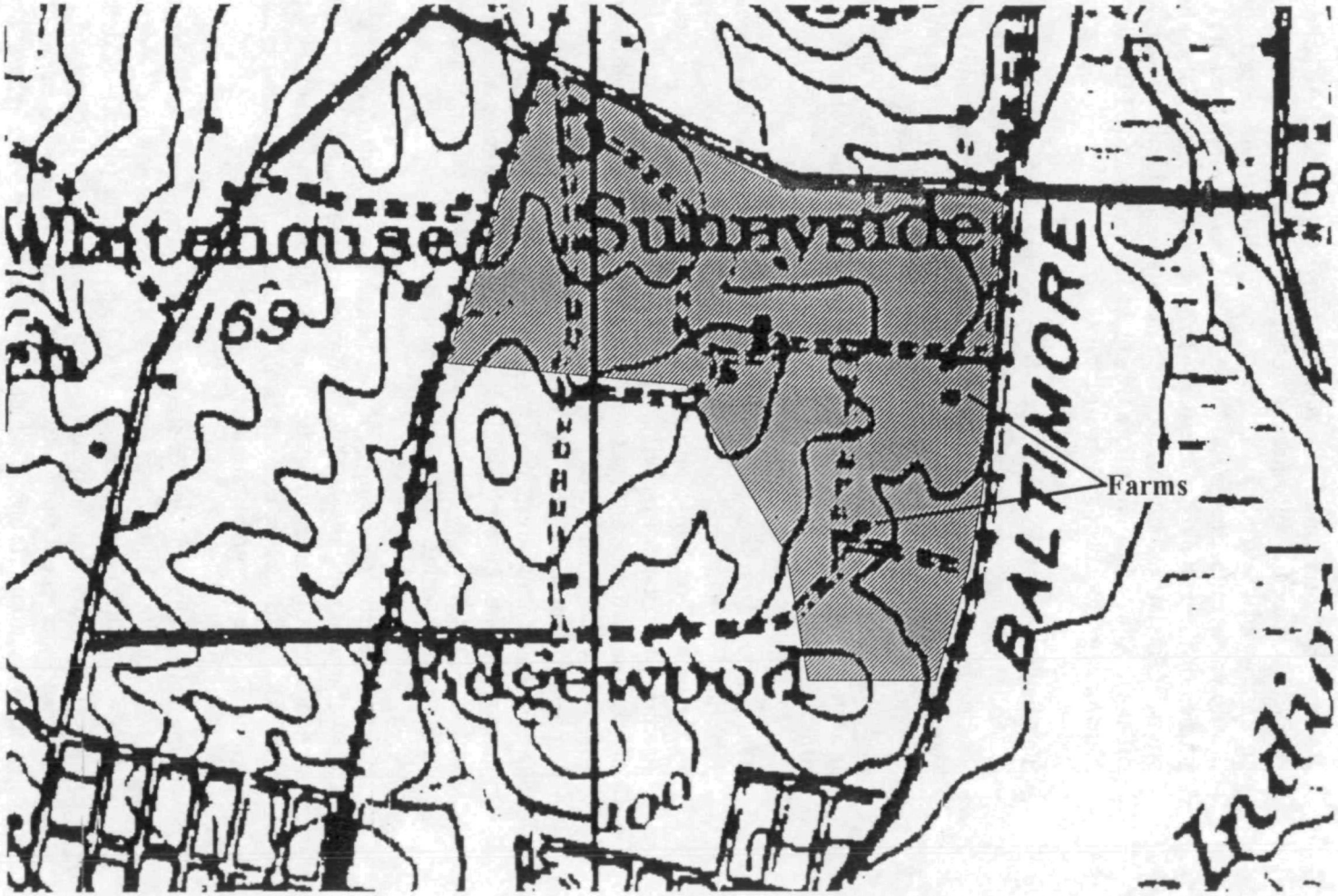
During the 1930s, the Public Works Administration of the U.S. government began to aggressively purchase lands in the vicinity of Beltsville for the development of a horticultural field station and for the Beltsville farm (**Wiser and Rasmussen 1966:294-295**). The present study area was purchased at this time, and private residential ownership of the property ceased.

D. Historic Structures Identification

The Maryland Historical Trust maintains a comprehensive record of historic standing structures throughout the state. These files revealed the presence of two recorded structures near the project area. The White House Tavern, Structure 66-1, is located on Old Baltimore Avenue. It is a two-and-a-half story frame tavern built in 1834 by John W. Brown on the site of an earlier post road tavern. The property contains an original mile marker from the 1813 Turnpike that passed in front of the original tavern. This tavern was operated by John W. Brown until his death in 1862, and then by his heirs until 1913.

A documented bridge is located on Edmonston Road, at the crossing of Beaverdam Creek, and is listed as Historic Site 67-6. It was recorded as a triple arched, stone-faced bridge built in 1927, but was judged not to be a significant structure.

Figure 6
1915 MAP SHOWING FARM LOCATIONS
Source: U.S.G.S Quadrangle, Beltsville Maryland 1915



V. FIELD INVESTIGATION

A. Research Design

Prior to the initiation of intensive field investigations, MAI conducted background research to secure information about the prehistory, history, and environmental chronology of the study area. The accumulation of this information is necessary to develop a research design for Phase I field investigations as well as guide subsequent phases of the survey, if necessary. In accomplishment of the Phase I background study, MAI staff examined records at the State of Maryland Archives, the library and official files at the appropriate offices of the Maryland Historical Trust, and at the University of Delaware Morris Library.

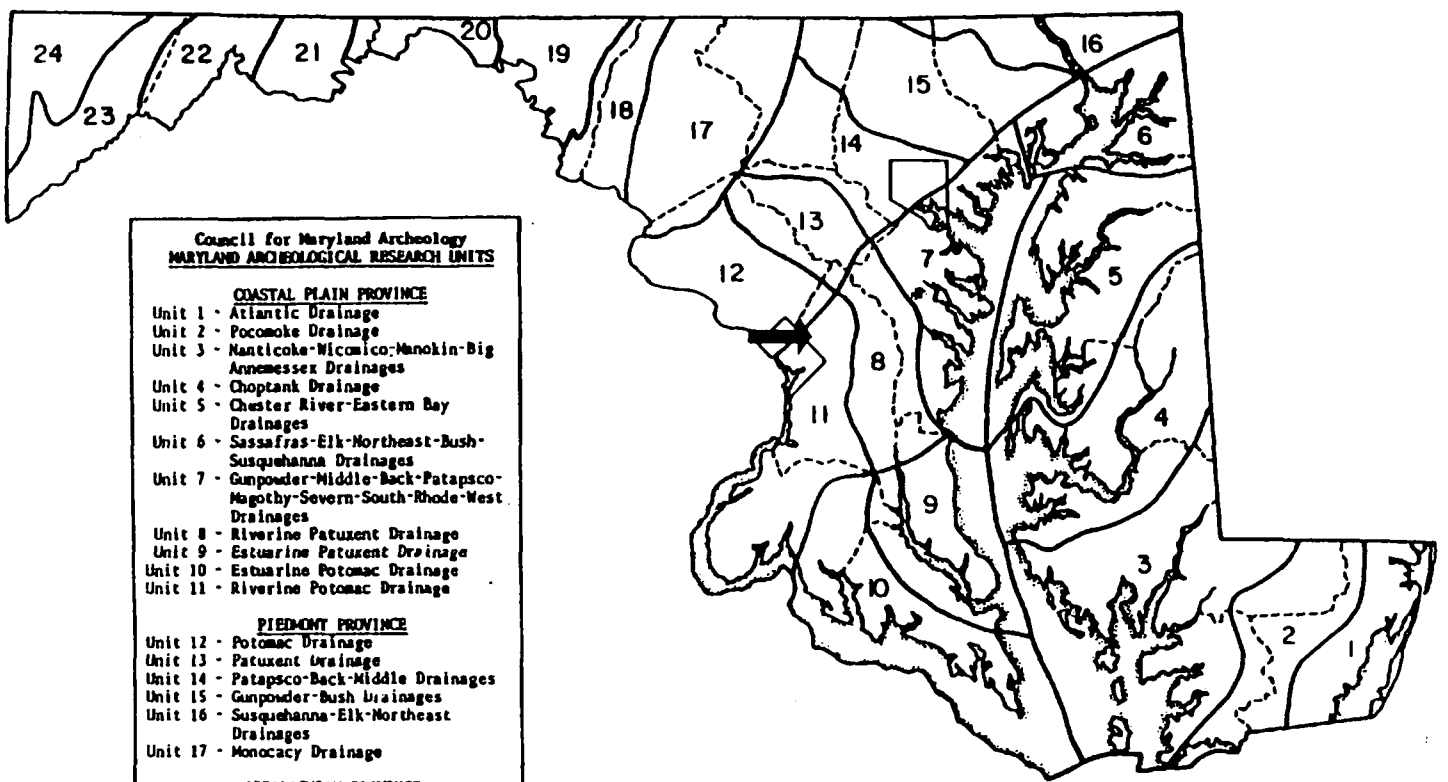
The background research focused on the prehistoric potential and on the known record of prehistoric cultural resources of the region as well as on documentation for historic land use within the study area itself. A previous study conducted by MAAR Associates, Inc. for the USDA Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville covered several parcels of land, including that parcel directly west of the present study area and separated from it by Rhode Island Avenue. The information gathered and interpretations made by MAI during that survey are especially pertinent and are utilized below.

The proposed project falls within Maryland Archeological Research Unit 11, the Riverine Potomac Drainage of the Coastal Plain Province, a study unit established by the Council on Maryland Archeology to guide research, primarily into Maryland's prehistoric heritage (**Figure 7**). The Beltsville study area is located in the headwaters of the Anacostia River. As such, it lies above the fresh water interface with tidal or brackish water, in an area where marine and estuarine natural resources are not important factors. The topography of the area is one of ridges and knolls overlooking small intermittent streams which lie in deeply incised bottom lands. In most cases, the relatively flat uplands lie quite a distance from major streams, both vertically and horizontally. Intervening land surfaces are predominantly slopes of 2 to 10 percent, some as steep as 25 percent.

Soils are relative to the presence and abundance of areas of natural food resources. Low and wet soils are capable of producing wetland floral and faunal foods while drylands are often covered with nut-bearing trees and inhabited by such permanent wildlife as wild turkey, deer and other upland birds and mammals, and by seasonal wildfowl, often in great numbers.

Steponaitis (**1980:16**), in her study of the nearby Patuxent River drainage, suggests that the limited amount of habitat in the coastal lowland vegetation associations (Pine-Oak-Gum) would have caused native fauna (especially deer) to concentrate more frequently than may have been otherwise expected in upland areas. If this premise is accepted, the Beltsville study area would have been a favorable hunting area. Non-faunal resources which can be expected to have been available within the immediate study area would include nuts, roots, berries and other floral foodstuffs.

Figure 7
MAP OF MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS
Source: Maryland Council Of Archaeology 1979



Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE
Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
Unit 5 - Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE
Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE
Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonolomay Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
Unit 22 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

➡ - Project Location

0 MILES 60
0 KILOMETERS 90
SCALE

Actual site locations can be difficult to predict in environments such as that included within the study area. Flat and well-drained areas are, or course, prime locations for actual campsites. These, however, must be located within short vertical and horizontal distances of water sources and, usually of transportation routes (navigable streams, established ridgetop paths, etc.). An examination of the USDA Soil Conservation Service soil maps for the area will be helpful in creating a site location predictive model. Also of use are the USGS topographic maps and aerial photographs.

The following criteria were used to determine the degree of potential for prehistoric occupation within the study area (**Figure 8**). It should be remembered that scattered artifacts and very small transient camp sites may be found in any part of the study area.

1) areas that are well-drained; these involve soil with relatively high permeability as well as natural slope to divert run-off water away from the occupation.

2) areas of relatively high relief; loci with well-drained soil that are situated on promontories which aid in drainage as well as providing a high degree of visibility.

3) areas with easy access to permanent or seasonal water (streams or springs); the easy access to water factor is all important since many loci within the general region satisfy the first two factors in this predictive model.

4) proximity to wildlife habitat variability; the factor of habitat variability assumes that the primary economic activities being conducted within the occupation areas are not those of high exploitative intensity. It is assumed that rather than the utilization of shellfish resources or anadromous fish, for instance, the economy of the study area emphasized the exploitation of a variety of woodland faunal and floral resources.

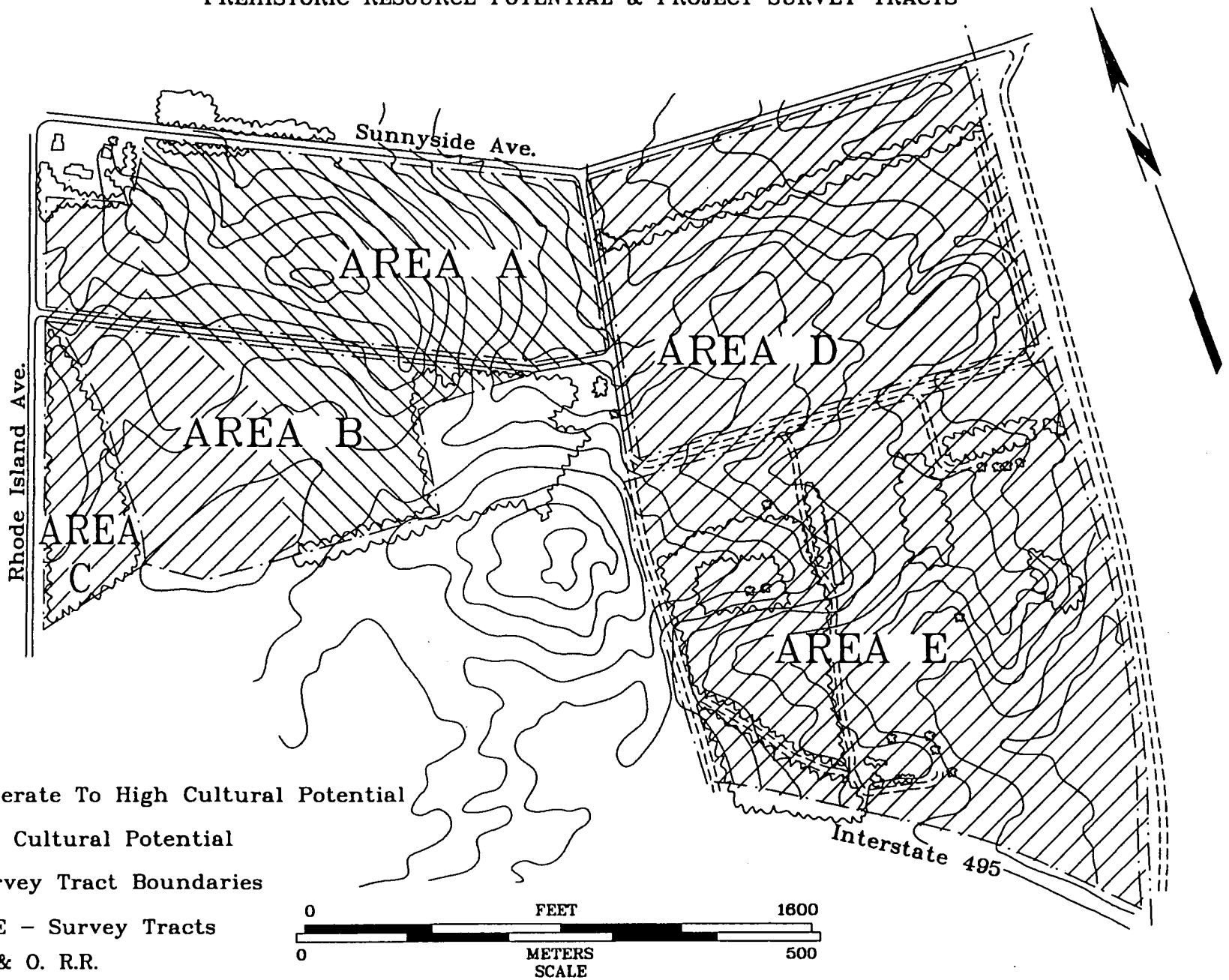
Information from studies on the previously identified sites within the region generally confirms that occupation in the area was sporadic and temporary and may have focused on the seasonal exploitation of selected natural resources. It does not indicate that intensive use of the region occurred during prehistoric periods nor that permanent base camps are likely to be located within the study area.

B. Data Acquisition Procedures

Data acquisition procedures were carried out to locate and identify all the cultural resources contained in the project area. The procedures were carried out within the framework of two separate investigations which included a Phase IA and a Phase IB survey (see Appendix C). The Phase IA survey consisted of document research and

Figure 8

PREHISTORIC RESOURCE POTENTIAL & PROJECT SURVEY TRACTS



a preliminary reconnaissance designed to 1) obtain documentation on sites previously recorded in and adjacent to the project area, 2) locate additional sites, 3) assess the degree of prior disturbance in the project area, 4) assess the cultural resource potential of the project area in relative terms, 5) assess current field conditions and, 6) design appropriate Phase IB methodologies based on the perceived cultural resource potential and on field conditions. The Phase IB portion of the survey consisted of a field survey during which standard surface and subsurface testing techniques designed to locate cultural resources in the field were used. It is anticipated that permanent curation of artifacts and field records will be undertaken by the Maryland Historical Trust.

The Phase IA investigation included a review of State site files, a review of the archeological literature for the area, a review of secondary histories pertinent to the development of Prince Georges County and the project area, and a review of cartographic data. Particular emphasis was placed on the review of historic maps which could be used to accurately map the location of residences, farmsteads and other types of historic resources located in the project area. Informant interviews were also undertaken during the Phase IA investigation. Finally, a pedestrian reconnaissance of the project area was conducted over a two day period, consisting largely of an unsystematic examination of all portions of the project area, with particular emphasis placed on noting surficial evidence of cultural resource loci as suggested by the documentation and relocating previously recorded sites.

The Phase IB survey consisted of the application of standard archeological testing methods as appropriate to the field conditions and cultural resource potential of different portions of the project area. For purposes of control, recordation and mapping, the 110-acre project area was divided into five (5) survey areas lettered A through E (**Figure 8**). Roads, farm lanes and creeks were used to subdivide the project areas, and base lines were laid out with stakes placed at twenty (20) meter intervals, along these natural and man-made features. The survey areas were as follows:

Survey Area	Acreage	Description	Potential
A	24 Acres	Planted in rye grass. Two small knolls, one at west end & one in middle. Slopes up to 8% in some portions. Visibility poor (0 to 20%) with some patches of surface visibility in the 20 to 40% range.	Low - Moderate
B	12 Acres	Fallow and plowed. Approximately 40% of area plowed in small plots distributed across the area. Surface visibility in plowed areas ranged from 50 to 100%. Area slopes from 0 to 30% towards the south & southwest.	Low - Moderate
C	3 Acres	Entirely wooded with slope of 0 to 3% towards the east. Some disturbance in portions closest to Rhode Island Avenue.	Moderate
D	26 Acres	Planted in rye grass & alfalfa. Gentle slope of 0 to 3% towards the east & northeast. A tree line running east/west & parallel to Sunnyside Rd. divides the survey area. Some disturbance noted in areas adjacent to Sunnyside Rd. On the north & the Amtrak ROW to the east. Overall surface visibility was poor (0-20%).	Moderate - High
E	45 Acres	Planted in rye grass, plowed/unplanted & partially wooded. Approximately 30 acres planted, 3 acres recently plowed & 12 acres wooded. Gentle slope of 0 to 3% towards the east with some slopes approaching 10% in wood lot located along western portion of survey area. Some minor disturbance noted in areas adjacent to the Amtrak ROW to the east, & the Interstate 495 ROW to the south. Overall visibility was poor (0 to 20%) except in the plowed portion which had 100% visibility	Low - Moderate & Moderate - High

Surface collections were carried out systematically within twenty (20) by twenty (20) meter blocks, at five (5) and at one (1) meter transect intervals. All planted and recently plowed fields were surface collected at five (5) meter intervals. Areas where surface finds were made were re-collected systematically at the one (1) meter interval and recovered artifacts were then provenienced to the twenty (20) meter block from which they were recovered. Proveniences were designated using the southwest corner stake of each block. Subsurface testing included the excavation of forty (40) centimeter diameter shovel test pits (STPs) and one meter excavation units in all those portions of the project area where surface visibility was less than 50%. In areas rated as having at least moderate potential for containing resources, STPs were excavated at twenty (20) and ten (10) meter intervals. The ten meter interval was used in those areas where sites were located and where surface visibility was particularly poor and/or where STPs excavated at twenty (20) meter intervals in those site areas failed to yield artifacts. Areas rated as having low potential for containing resources were shovel tested at forty (40) meter intervals. One (1) meter by one (1) meter excavation units were excavated in order to recover large samples of artifacts and/or to expose portions of features. A total of 804 STPs and two (2) excavation units were excavated in the course of the survey. All tests were excavated through the A Horizon and at least ten (10) centimeters into "culturally" sterile subsoil, and all hand-excavated soil matrices were screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth to insure standardized artifact recovery and comparable data sets. All subsurface tests were backfilled after recordation. Recordation included mapping, field notes, testing logs describing stratigraphy and soils in terms of composition, texture and color, as well as photo documentation.

Data analysis included correlating archeological data with historic data and started with the processing of artifacts recovered in the course of the field survey. Artifacts were washed, catalogued, inventoried, and whenever possible, identified as to material, cultural affiliation and function. Artifact assemblages were analyzed by site. The distribution and density of the artifacts were used to generate preliminary site boundaries and, when possible, to characterize sites in terms of site type and probable function.

C. Data Description and Analysis

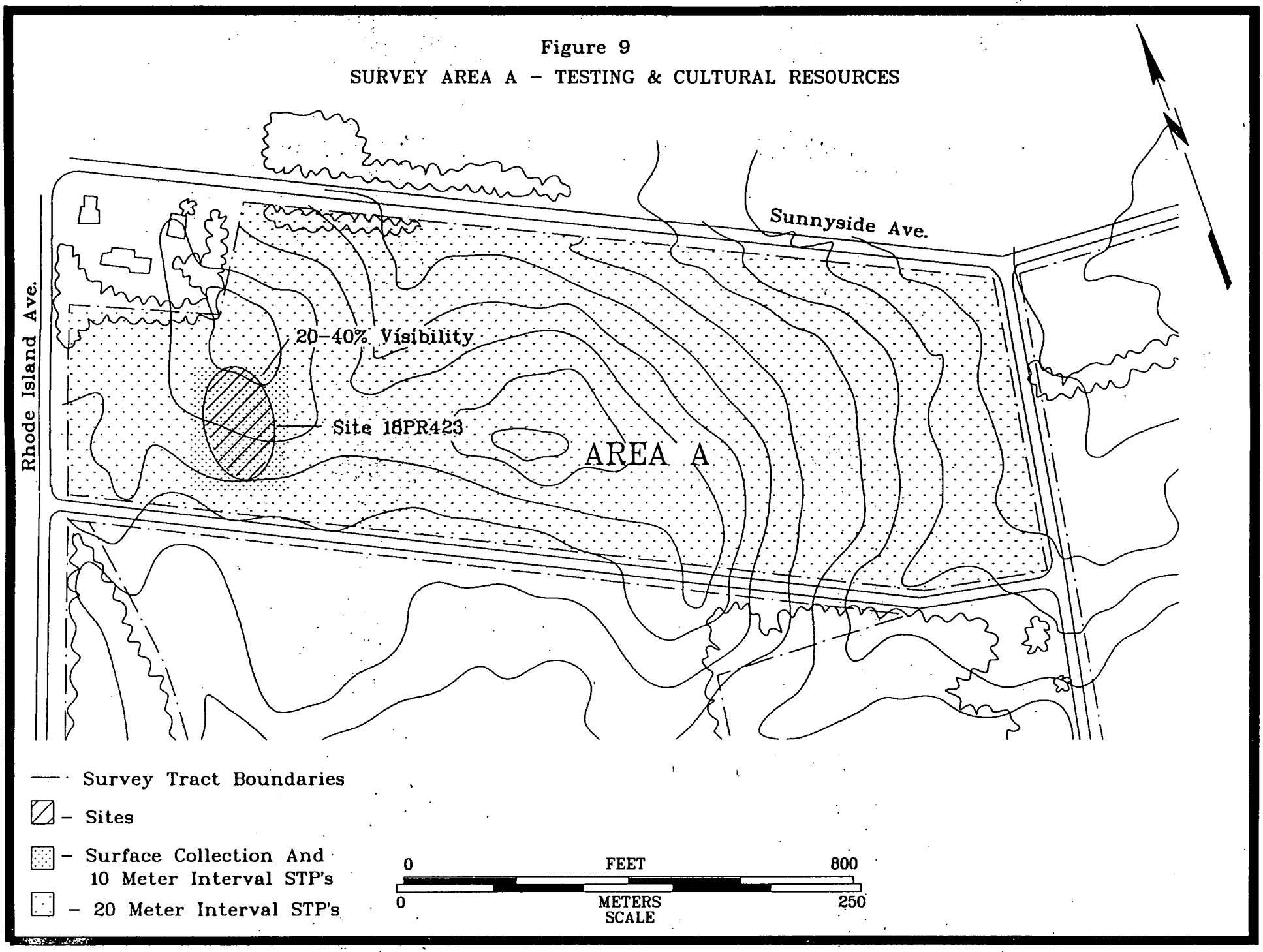
For ease of presentation and discussion, the survey results are presented by individual survey areas (A through E) as depicted on **Figure 8**. Each area is individually described in terms of topographic setting and field conditions at the time of the survey. Specific methods applied to each area are discussed in detail, as are the survey results.

1. Survey Area A

Survey Area A is located in the northwest corner of the project area (**Figure 8**) and encompasses approximately 24 acres within an area 1,500 ft long by 600 ft wide (**Figure 9**). The survey area contains two small knolls located near the central and western ends of the tract, and slopes towards the east

Figure 9

SURVEY AREA A - TESTING & CULTURAL RESOURCES



and northeast. The survey area is mantled by soils of Galestown-Evesboro loamy sands with slopes in the 0 to 8% range, and Rumford loamy sands with slopes in the 5 to 10% range. Both of the knolls have suffered from the effects of erosion as evidenced by plowed up subsoil and some gullying towards the north. The area was planted in rye grass at the time of the survey (**Plate 1**) and surface visibility was poor (0 to 20%).

Methods employed in the testing of Survey Area A included a systematic surface collection conducted along transects spaced at five (5) meter intervals and the excavation of 235 shovel tests placed at twenty (20) and ten (10) meter intervals. The ten meter interval was used on a portion of the area where a small site was located. The site area was surface collected a second time at one (1) meter transect intervals. All subsurface tests were excavated ten (10) centimeters into "culturally" sterile subsoil.

The entire area evidenced conventional plowzone to subsoil stratigraphy and also evidenced colluvial processes as indicated by the depth of the plowzone level. The plowzone consisted of a light brown loamy sand and ranged in depth from 25 cm on the tops of the knolls to a maximum depth of 45 cm near the base of the knolls. The subsoil horizon consisted of an orange/tan sandy loam which contained increasing amounts of clay as depth increased.

A small prehistoric site (18 PR 423) was located on a foreslope of the westernmost knoll (**Figure 9 and Plate 1**), oriented towards a small springhead located to the south, in Survey Areas B and C. The site consists of four artifacts which were recovered from an area encompassing no more than 60 by 20 meters. The artifacts recovered, consist of one fragment of quartz shatter, a quartz flake, and two fragments of non-diagnostic bifaces. The bifaces include a small portion of the lateral margin of what most likely would have been an early stage or late stage biface reject and a small lanceolate shaped blade with some severe edge damage. The small lanceolate blade most likely dates to the Woodland period, ca. 2,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. All of these artifacts were recovered on the surface and none of the approximately forty (40) STPs excavated at ten meter intervals on and adjacent to the site yielded any cultural material whatsoever. Site 18 PR 423 appears to represent an extremely ephemeral short-term specialized procurement camp evidencing tool manufacture and/or maintenance activities, and the procurement of hunted resources.

2. Survey Area B

Survey Area B is located near the southwestern corner of the project area (**Figure 8**) and encompasses approximately 12 acres contained in an area which is roughly triangular in shape (**Figure 10**). The survey area as a whole slopes gently (0 to 3%) towards the west and southwest. The survey area is mantled by soils of Iuka and Ochlockonee silt loam and sandy loam with slopes in the 0 to 2% range. The area was partially plowed at the time of the

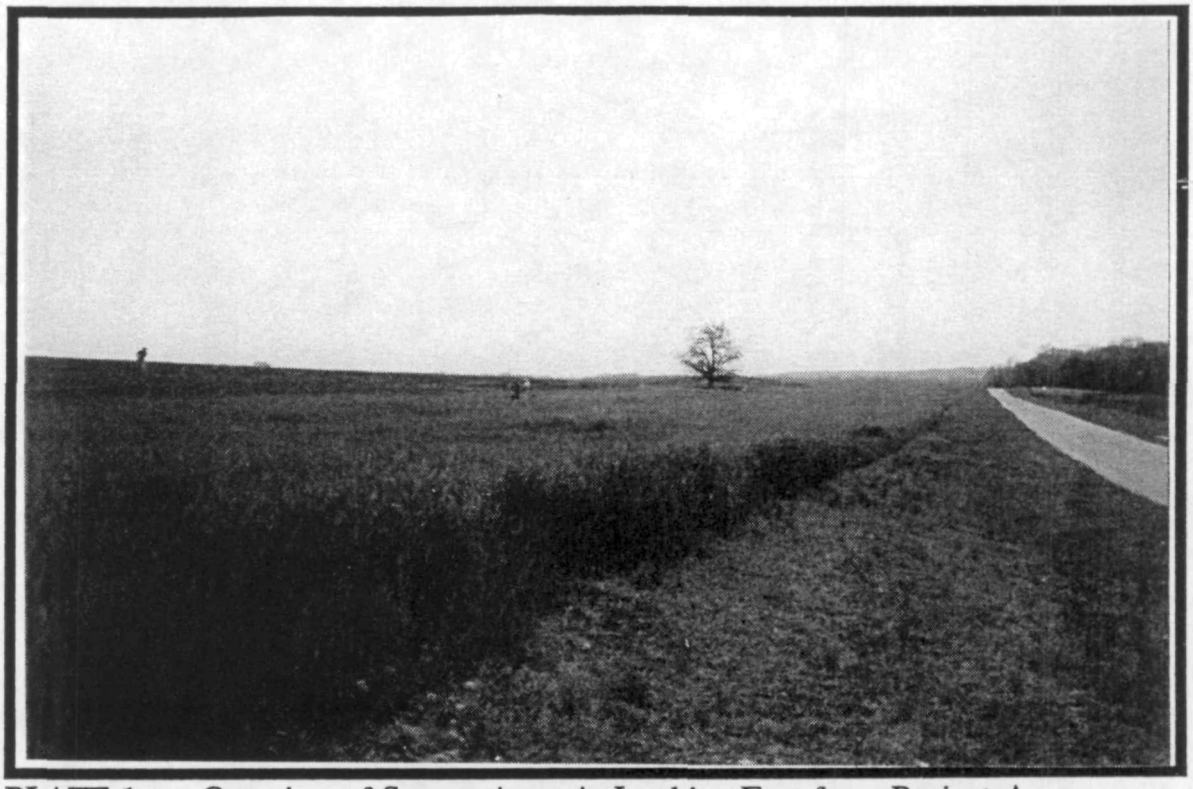
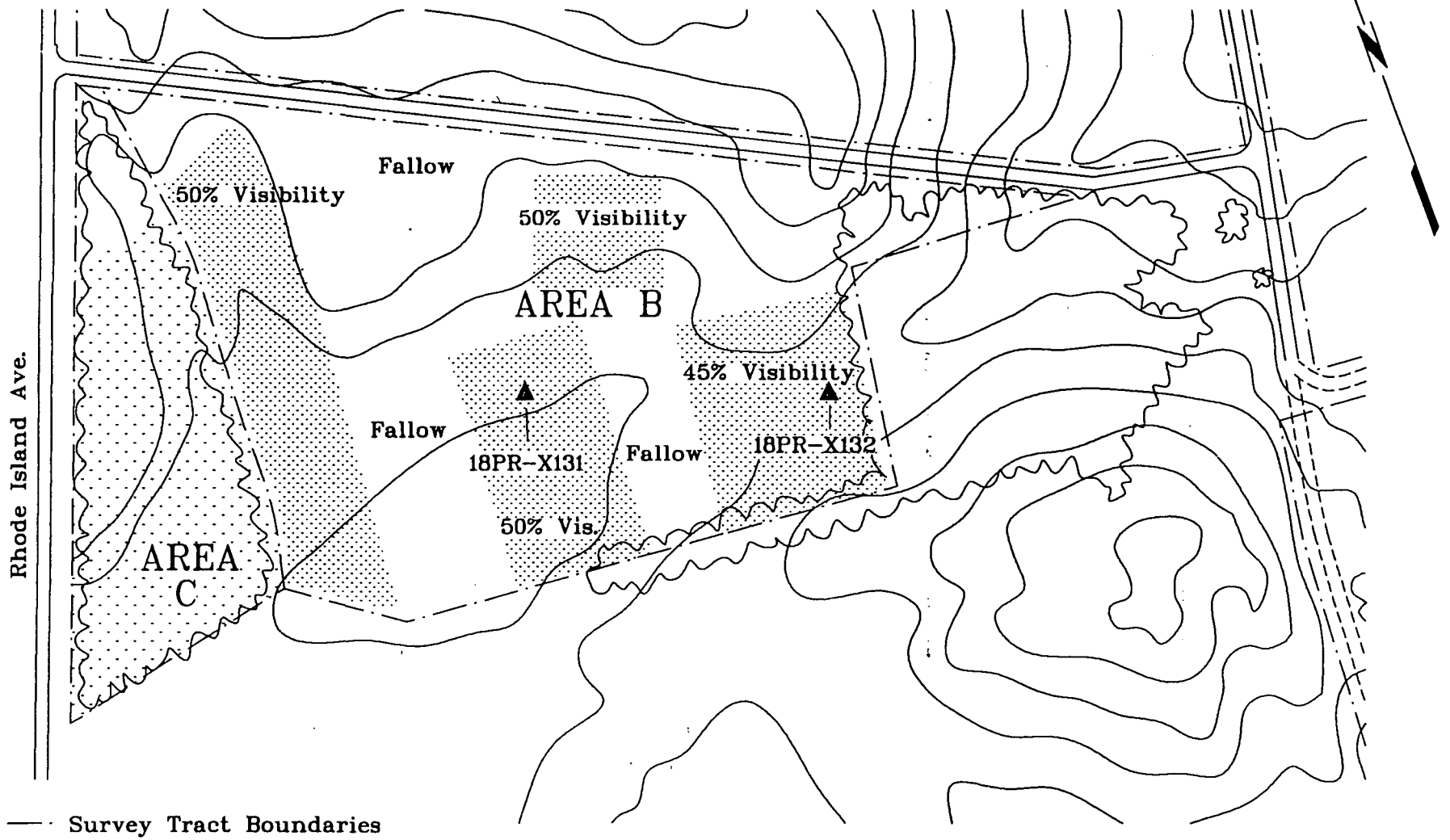


PLATE 1: Overview of Survey Area A, Looking East from Project Area Entrance Gate on Rhode Island Avenue. Site 18 PR 423 at Left of Photograph.

Figure 10

SURVEY TRACTS B & C – TESTING & CULTURAL RESOURCES



survey, resulting in the exposure of approximately five (5) acres, with surface visibility in the 50 to 100% range. The plowed areas consisted of four separate plots which were distributed fairly evenly across the survey area **(Figure 10 and Plate 2)**.

The five acres of plowed plots were systematically surface collected along transects spaced at one (1) meter intervals. The only finds in Area B consisted of two point fragments, one of which, Find 18 PR-X131, was recovered near the center of the survey area, and the second, Find 18 PR-X132, which was recovered near the southeast corner of the survey area. Find 18 PR-X131 consists of a fragmentary quartz triangle and probably represents a Madison or Levanna Point dating to the Late Woodland period, ca. A.D. 1000 to ca. A.D. 1600. Find 18 PR-X132 consists of a basal fragment of a straight stemmed rhyolite biface, which is "Bare Island like" and which would date to the Late Archaic period, ca. 4,000 B.C. to ca. 2,000 B.C. No other materials were found in association with either of these artifacts. These artifacts do not represent sites as they are traditionally defined by archeologists, but rather, represent what are called "isolated finds" which evidence use of the area for the procurement of hunted foodstuffs.

3. Survey Area C

Survey Area C is located in the southwest corner of the project area **(Figure 8)** and encompasses approximately three acres of woods adjacent to Rhode Island Avenue **(Figure 10 and Plate 3)**. The survey area is mantled by soils which include Galestown gravelly loamy sand (0 to 8% slope) and Galestown-Evesboro loamy sands (0 to 8% slope). The survey area slopes gently (1 to 2%) from west to east towards a small perennial stream which separates it from Survey Area B. Disturbance along the western edge of the survey area is fairly evident and is most likely associated with the construction of Rhode Island Avenue and/or with the chain link fence enclosing the U.S.D.A.-owned property.

A total of twenty (20) shovel tests were excavated along two transects running parallel to Rhode Island Avenue. The stratigraphy encountered in the shovel tests consisted of a relatively shallow A Horizon or plowzone level ranging in depth from 0 to 20 cm. The A Horizon, which was entirely missing in some of the STPs, particularly those closest to the road, consisted of a dark brown loamy sand with stream gravels, overlying an orange mottled clayey loam subsoil. The depth of the A Horizon indicates that the solum in parts of this survey area has been truncated by a combination of natural and man-induced disturbance processes. No cultural materials were recovered from any of the shovel tests.

PLATE 2: Overview of Survey Area B, Looking Southeast from Project Area Entrance Gate on Rhode Island Avenue.

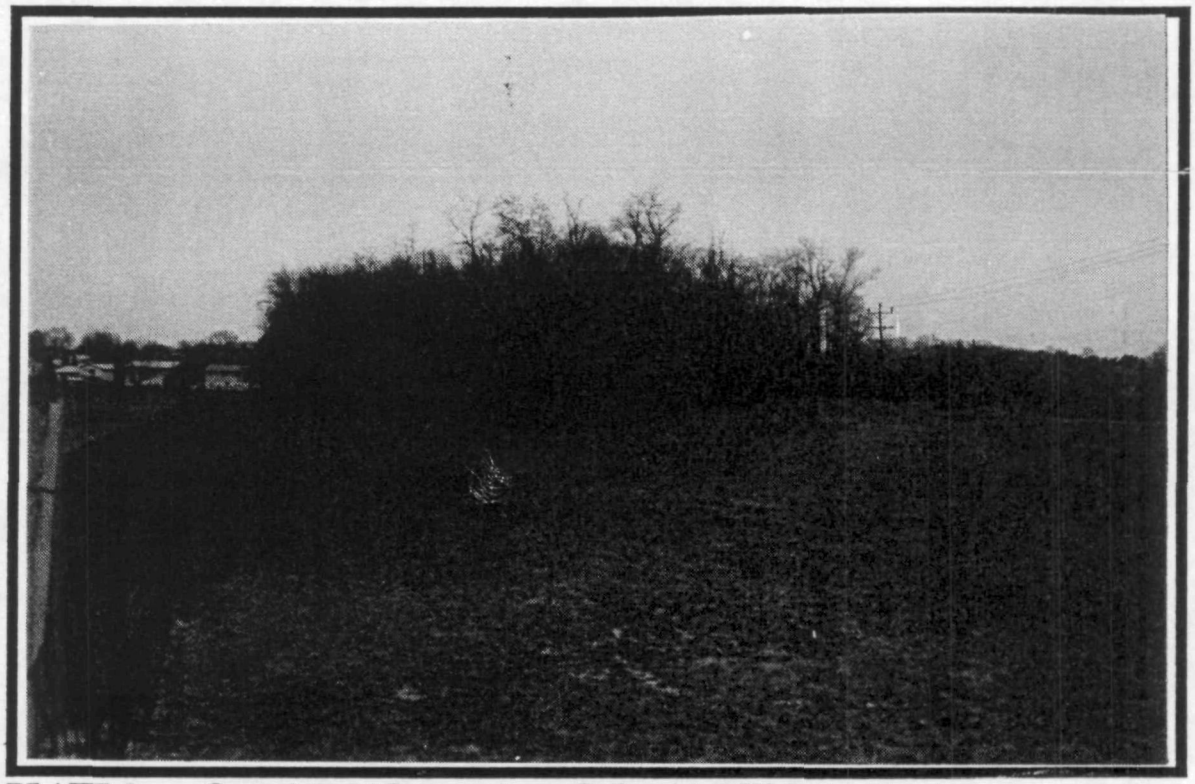


PLATE 3: Overview of Survey Area C, Looking West by Northwest from Survey Area B.

4. Survey Area D

Survey Area D is located in the northeast corner of the project area (**Figure 8**) and encompasses approximately 26 acres of open fields bounded by farm lanes to the west and south, Sunnyside Road to the north and an Amtrak ROW to the east (**Figure 11**). The area slopes gently from west to east and is mantled by soils of Galestown-Evesboro and Rumford loamy sand, with slopes in the 2 to 5% range. Minimal disturbance was noted in the portions of the project area located near Sunnyside Road and the R.R. ROW. The survey area is divided into two parts by a hedgerow of trees running east/west parallel to Sunnyside Road (**Plate 4**). The area was planted in rye grass and alfalfa at the time of the survey, with overall surface visibility in the 0 to 20% range, with occasional patches of ground where the visibility improved to the 20 to 40% and 40 to 60% ranges.

Methods employed in the testing of Survey Area D included a systematic surface collection conducted along transects spaced at five (5) meter intervals, followed by the excavation of 260 shovel tests placed at twenty (20) meter intervals and a one (1) meter by one (1) meter test units as well as a second systematic surface collection of two site areas, conducted along transects spaced one (1) meter apart. All subsurface tests were excavated at least ten (10) cm into "culturally" sterile subsoil.

The entire area evidenced conventional plowzone to subsoil stratigraphy. The plowzone consisted of a light brown loamy sand ranging in depth from 30 to 40 cm, overlying an orange/tan loamy sand subsoil with small amounts of clay and/or silt. Some slight increase in clay content and a reddening of the soil matrix was noted as depth into subsoil increased.

Two prehistoric archeological sites were located in the area, including Site 18 PR 94, which was known to be located to the east of the Amtrak ROW, and Site 18 PR 115, which was recorded in the project area, just south of Sunnyside Road. Site 18 PR 115 consists of thirteen artifacts which were recovered from an area approximately 80 meters long by 40 meters wide. The artifacts include four fragments of shatter and eight flakes of quartz and quartzite, as well as a single fragment of fire-cracked rock. Eight of the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, while the five remaining artifacts were recovered from the plowzone levels of four of the twenty STPs excavated on the site. Site 18 PR 115 appears to represent a small ephemeral campsite whose only documented activity pertains to the manufacture and/or maintenance of stone tools.

Site 18 PR 94 is a large base camp located near the eastern edge of the survey area, and is known to extend east of the Amtrak ROW, up to Indian Creek. The site was tested and evaluated in 1988 (Lee Decker et al. 1988) and determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, by the Maryland Historical Trust and by the Urban Mass

Figure 11

SURVEY TRACT D – TESTING & CULTURAL RESOURCES

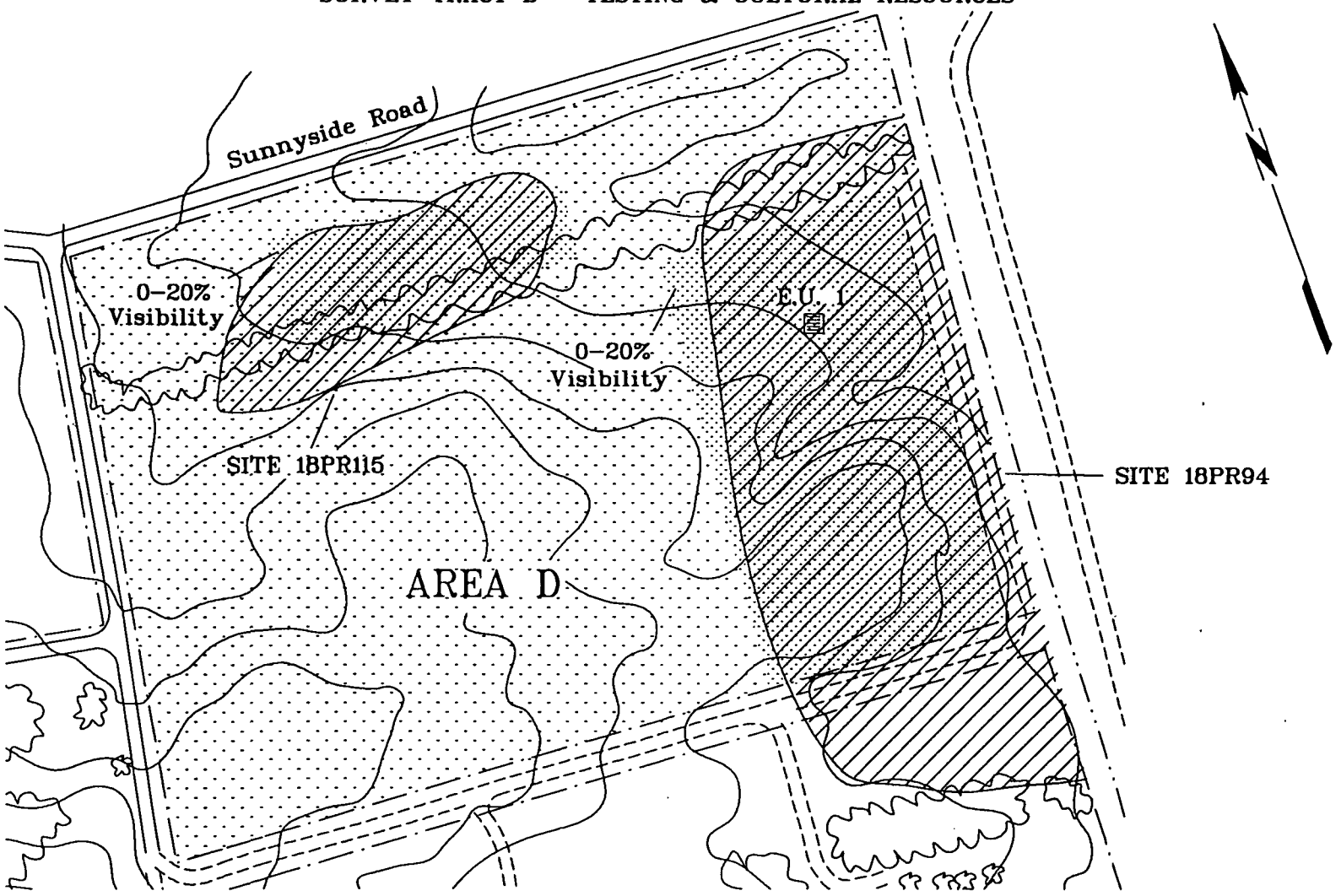


PLATE 4: Overview of Survey Area D, Looking East by Southeast from Edge of Survey Area A. Site 18 PR 115 at Left of Photograph, North of Treeline. Site 18 PR 94 at Center of Photo Adjacent to Amtrak Right-of-Way.

Transportation Administration. In the course of that investigation, several areas containing in situ deposits were located as well as a number of horizontally discreet activity areas dating from the Early Archaic period, ca. 7,500 B.C. on up through the Late Woodland period, ca. A.D. 1600. The current investigation yielded a total of 296 artifacts from an area approximately 150 meters wide by 260 meters long (**Figure 11**). The site extends from the tree line near Sunnyside Road, down through the entire length of Area D and slightly into Survey Area E. The artifact assemblage consists of debitage (93%), bifacial and unifacial stone tools (5%) and fire-cracked rock (2%) (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1: Site 18 PR 94 - Total Artifact Assemblage (# / %)

	DEBITAGE (274 / 93%)				TOOLS (15 / 5%)			FCR (7 / 2%)	TOTALS
	Q. Fl.	Qtz. Fl.	Rhy. Fl.	Cores	Bfcs.	Unfs.	Hmrs.		
Sub-Total Surface	19 / 32%	24 / 41%	1 / 2%	4 / 7%	5 / 8%	2 / 3%	1 / 2%	3 / 5%	59 / 20%
Sub-Total Excavated	15 / 6%	211 / 89%	-	-	5 / 2%	-	2 / 1%	4 / 2%	237 / 80%
TOTALS	34 / 12%	235 / 79%	1 / 1%	4 / 1%	10 / 3%	2 / 1%	3 / 1%	7 / 2%	296 / 100%

Fl.	=	Flakes	FCR	=	Fire-cracked rock
Q.	=	Quartz	Bfcs.	=	Bifaces
Qtz.	=	Quartzite	Unfs.	=	Unifaces
Rhy.	=	Rhyolite	Hmrs.	=	Hammerstones

Twenty percent of the artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, with the remainder coming from the plowzone level of STPs and a single test unit excavated adjacent to one of the most productive STPs. Grey quartzite was the most common lithic material represented, both in terms of debitage and tools, followed by quartz and rhyolite. Debitage, represented by 274 artifacts, included the full range of primary, secondary and tertiary lithic debris, indicating that the on-site manufacture of stone tools was one of the primary activities undertaken at the site (**Table 2**). Also indicative of the tool manufacturing activities represented at the site, is the fact that all of the

TABLE 2: Site 18 PR 94 - Debitage by Material and Type (# / %)

	Quartz (34 / 12%)			Quartzite (235 / 85%)			Rhyolite (1 / 1%)			Cores (4 / 2%)	Totals
	P.	S.	T.	P.	S.	T.	P.	S.	T.		
Sub-Total Surface	8 / 17%	7 / 15%	4 / 8%	5 / 10%	12 / 25%	7 / 15%	-	1 / 2%	-	4 / 8%	48 / 18%
Sub-Total Excav.	8 / 4%	2 / 1%	5 / 2%	18 / 8%	57 / 25%	136 / 60%	-	-	-	-	226 / 82%
TOTAL	16 / 6%	9 / 3%	9 / 3%	23 / 8%	69 / 25%	143 / 52%	-	1 / 1%	-	4 / 2%	274 / 100%

P. = Primary flakes
S. = Secondary flakes
T. = Tertiary flakes

SUMMARY

Primary	=	43 / 16%
Secondary	=	79 / 29%
Tertiary	=	152 / 55%

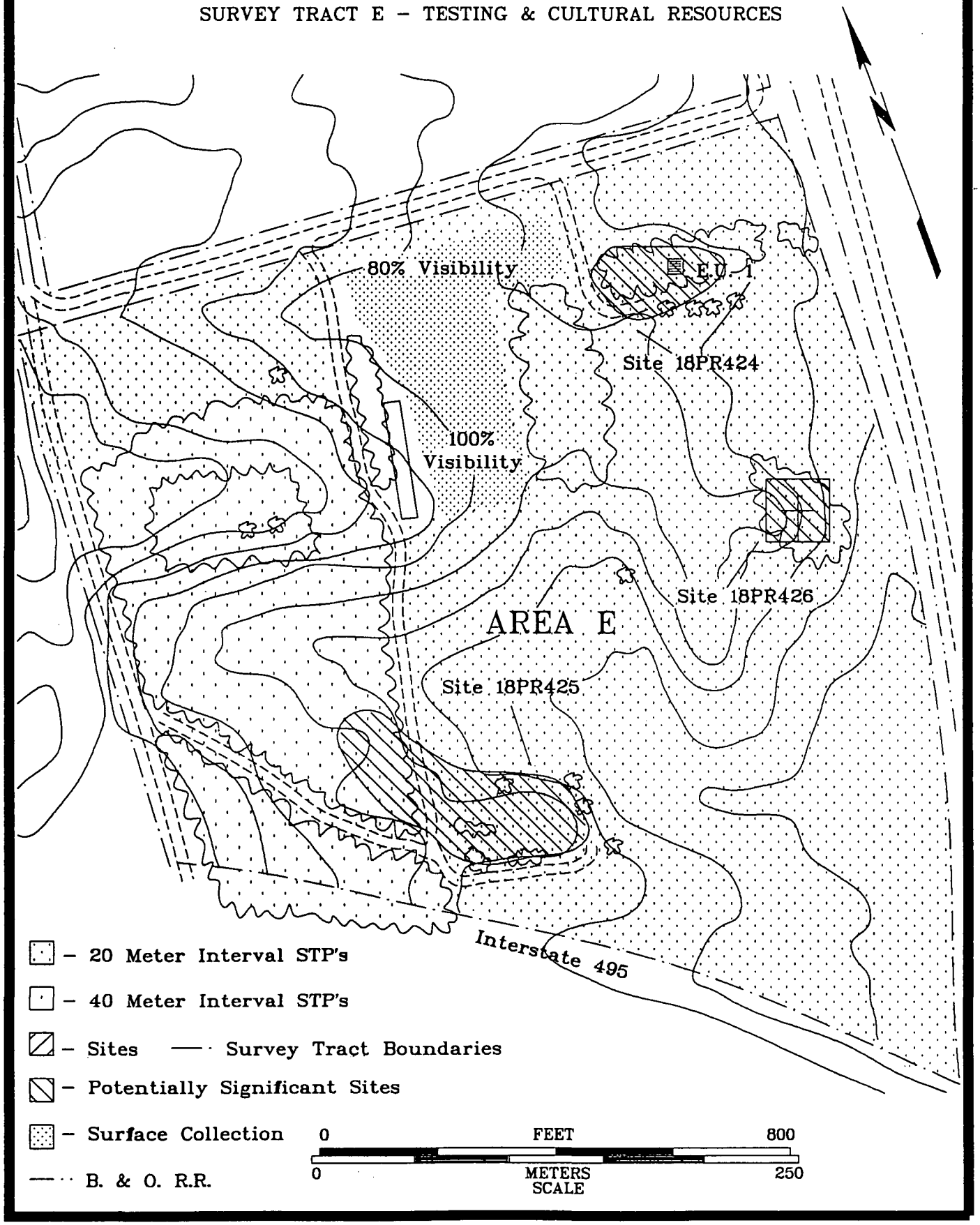
bifacial tools recovered were either early or late stage rejects evidencing the production of blanks, preforms, and finished tools. The presence on site of substantial amounts of shatter, decortication flakes and cobble cores, also indicates that the stone was being procured locally, probably from the bed of Indian Creek, adjacent to the site. The presence of unifacial tools with prepared edges evidences the opportunistic use of some of the larger flakes generated during the knapping process, and may also indicate that other activities were also taking place, including the processing of foodstuffs and possibly the manufacture of hafting elements for tools. These secondary activities have been noted at other quarry/workshop sites in the mid-atlantic region. The presence of fire-cracked rock in the assemblage implies a certain minimum degree of permanence in terms of the length of the individual occupations comprising the site, and tends to indicate that some of these occupations are likely to have been more than just transient specialized procurement camps.

5. Survey Area E

Survey Area E is located in the southeastern corner of the project area (**Figure 8**) and encompasses approximately 45 acres, which includes some 12 acres of wood lot (**Figure 12**). The survey area is mantled by soils of Galestown-Evesboro and Rumford loamy sands, and Sassafras sandy loams with slopes in the 2 to 10% range. Most of the more extreme slopes are in the wood lot which comprises the westernmost third of the survey area. Approximately 30 acres of the area was planted in rye grass at the time of the survey, and a three-acre patch had recently been plowed for the planting of potatoes. Except in the recently plowed portion of the survey area where

Figure 12

SURVEY TRACT E - TESTING & CULTURAL RESOURCES



surface visibility was 100%, the overall visibility was poor (0 to 20%), with some areas of visibility in the 20 to 40% and 40 to 60% ranges (**Plate 5**).

Methods employed in the testing of Survey Area E included a systematic surface collection conducted along transects spaced at five (5) meter intervals and a surface collection of recently plowed areas at one (1) meter transect intervals. Subsurface testing included the excavation of 289 STPs placed at twenty (20) meter intervals in those portions of the survey area having at least moderate potential for containing resources, and at forty (40) meter intervals in the wood lot which was rated as having low potential (**Figure 12**). Other methods used included a one by one meter test unit excavated at one of the historic sites (18 PR 424) located in the survey area, and photodocumentation of a cemetery (18 PR 426) also located in the survey area (**Plate 6**). A total of four archeological sites were located in Survey Area E, including two historic sites (18 PR 424 and 425), a cemetery (18 PR 426), and a portion of site 18 PR 94 which was described above in Survey Area D.

Site 18 PR 424 is an historic archeological site which is believed to represent the remains of an early to mid-nineteenth century farmstead, shown on an 1861 historic map (**Figure 5**) as belonging to a Mrs. Miller. Historic documentation indicates that the house would most likely have been erected some time before 1861 and sometime after 1835, when, what had up to that time been a large plantation, was subdivided and sold off as smaller farms. Shortly after the Miller family owned the farm, the property passed to the McKuen family. The farm consisted of a frame house on a brick foundation, at least one outbuilding located west of the house, and a well which was capped for safety reasons (Mr. Preston Enzian, U.S.D.A. employee, personal communication).

A total of 120 artifacts (**Table 3**) were recovered in the course of surface collections conducted in the fields immediately adjacent to the site, from the STPs excavated in the wood lot containing the site and from a single one by one meter test unit excavated over the foundation of the house. The north wall of the house foundation was encountered in the test unit and consisted of a two brick thick foundation wall extending across the unit in an east/west direction. The artifact assemblage included 42 fragments of ceramics, 23 fragments of bottle glass, 43 fragments of architectural debris, including brick, window glass and cut nails, as well as 12 fragments of kaolin pipe, bone, and miscellaneous metal fragments. While most of the diagnostic bottle glass dated to the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the ceramics confirmed the earlier documented date for the farmstead. These ceramics included blue and gray stoneware, refined earthenwares, porcelain, whiteware (1860+) and pearlware (1820-1860).

PLATE 5: Overview of Survey Area E, Looking South from Edge of Site 18 PR 424. Site 18 425 in Trees at Center and at Right of Photograph.

PLATE 6: Overview of Prator/McKuen Cemetery (Site 18 PR 426), Looking North From Inside Cemetery Area.

TABLE 3: Site 18 PR 424 - Total Artifact Assemblage

CERAMICS (42)		
Stoneware	5	
Earthenware	8	
Porcelain	8	
Whiteware	13	
Porcelain	8	Kitchen Group (54%)
GLASS (48)		
Bottle glass	23	
Window glass	25	
ARCHITECTURAL (18)		
		Architecture Group (36%)
Brick frags.	7	
Nails (cut)	11	
OTHER (12)		
Pipe	2	
Bone	1	Other (10%)
Misc.	9	
TOTAL	120	

Site 18 PR 425 is an historic archeological site which is believed to represent the remains of an early to mid-nineteenth century farmstead, shown on an 1861 historic map (**Figure 5**) as belonging to a Mrs. Prator. This farmstead, like the Miller property (18 PR 424), is also likely to have been erected some time between 1835 and 1861. Visible remains of the farmstead include the concrete foundations of three structures, which according to an informant, included a small house and two barns which were used by the government for the stabling of the horses and mules which were used to work the farm. This site also had a dug well which was capped for reasons of safety (Mr. Preston Enzian, U.S.D.A. employee, personal communication).

A total of 49 artifacts (**Table 4**) were recovered from shovel tests excavated at the site. The artifacts included 10 fragments of ceramic, 28 fragments of glass, 9 whole and fragmentary cut and wire nails, 1 bone fragment, and 1 miscellaneous metal fragment. With the exception of

TABLE 4: Site 18 PR 425 - Total Artifact Assemblage

CERAMICS (10)		
Stoneware	1	Kitchen Group (50%)
Earthenware	5	
Whiteware	3	
Pearlware	1	
GLASS (28)		
Bottle glass	15	
Window glass	13	
ARCHITECTURE (9)		Architecture Group (46%)
Nail	9	
OTHER (2)		
Bone	1	Other (4%)
Miscellaneous	1	
TOTAL	49	

a single fragment of pearlware, most of the artifacts appear to date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The presence of concrete foundations also indicates that the original farmstead structures were replaced sometime after ca. 1880.

Site 18 PR 426 is a small, family cemetery located mid-way between sites 18 PR 424 nd 425 (**Figure 12 and Plate 6**). The cemetery was in use from ca. 1860 to ca. 1884, and contains the remains of at least six individuals (**Table 5**). Most of the stones have been vandalized.

TABLE 5: Site 18 PR 426 - Inventory of Tombstones

STONE	NAME	DATES	COMMENTS
1	John C. Prather	Born-? Died-?	Eroded
2	Nathan Prather	Born-1803 Died-?	Eroded
3	Mary Prather	Born-? Died-1860	Broken
4	F. Laviller	Born-? Died-1884	Eroded
5	Mary McKuen	Born-? Died-1870	Broken
6	Unknown	Unknown	Severely Eroded

D. Preliminary Evaluation of Significance and Integrity

A total of six (6) archeological sites and two (2) find spots were recorded during the course of the Phase I archeological survey described herein. The sites include three (3) prehistoric archeological sites (18 PR 94, 115, and 423), two (2) historic archeological sites (18 PR 424 and 425), and one (1) cemetery (18 PR 426). As a result of a previous survey conducted in 1988, one of the prehistoric sites, 18 PR 94, was determined to be significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The five (5) remaining sites have yet to be evaluated.

1. Find Spots 18 PR-X131 and 18 PR-X132

These find spots evidence use of the project area by aboriginal populations during the Late Archaic, ca. 4,000 B.C. to ca. 2,000 B.C. and the Late Woodland period, ca. 1000 A.D. to ca. 1600 A.D., for the procurement of hunted foodstuffs. Although it is likely that the find spots are to some extent contemporaneous with the occupations represented at the other sites located in the project area, and that they possess basic integrity of location, it is unlikely that the loci from which these isolated artifacts were recovered will yield data beyond that which has been obtained during the current investigation. It is therefore concluded that these find spots do not constitute significant cultural resources and that they do not offer any significant prospects for research.

2. Site 18 PR 94

Site 18 PR 94 is a large prehistoric site which was previously determined to be significant and eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The portion of site 18 PR 94 which is located in the U.S.D.A.-owned project area undoubtedly contributes to the overall significance of the site and may contain deposits which potentially could provide data on several themes,

including settlement, subsistence, technology, demographics, and environmental adaptation (**Weissman 1986**). The basic integrity of the site is good, and the preliminary indications are that some of the components may be horizontally discreet in spite of the displacement of artifacts caused by plowing. The range of activities documented for the site also indicates that some of the occupations may represent micro-band base camps which have the potential for containing features and other types of in-situ deposits. The site also has significant potential for inter-site research, given the span of occupation represented, ca. 7,500 B.C. to ca. 1600 A.D., as well as intra-site analysis pertaining to the procurement, processing, and use of locally procured quartzite cobbles.

3. Sites 18 PR 115 and 18 PR 423

Sites 18 PR 115 and 18 PR 423 are small prehistoric sites which appear to represent specialized procurement camps possibly geared towards hunting and also towards the manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. The artifact densities are very low and the range of activities undertaken at the sites was limited. Although the sites possess integrity of location and are in all likelihood contemporaneous with and associated with Site 18 PR 94, it is likely that the current characterization of these sites as transient camps is accurate and unlikely to change through the recovery of additional data. The only data which would accrue from additional work would pertain to chronology, in that temporally diagnostic artifacts might serve to identify the cultural components represented by these lithic scatters. It is therefore concluded that Sites 18 PR 115 and 18 PR 423 have very little research potential and should not be considered as significant cultural resources.

4. Sites 18 PR 424 and 425

These sites are historic archeological sites dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century and represent documented farmsteads of the period. Both of the sites have the potential to provide significant data on nineteenth century agricultural practices and on the socio/economic status of the site occupants (**Weissman 1986**). Site 18 PR 424 contains features and in-situ deposits which are likely to exhibit a relatively high degree of physical integrity, and which due to a relatively short span of occupation, may be linked directly with the occupants. Site 18 PR 425 has undergone some late nineteenth century modifications which may have compromised the integrity of earlier deposits; however, it is not possible to determine just how severe the disturbance was. Both of the sites have research potential in terms of elucidating nineteenth century lifeways, and both sites should therefore be considered as potentially significant.

5. Site 18 PR 426

Site 18 PR 426 is a small cemetery, dating from ca. 1860 to ca. 1885, which was shared by the occupants of Sites 18 PR 424 and 18 PR 425. The cemetery had been vandalized and has not been subject to regular care for many years. Although six graves are marked, it is possible that additional unmarked graves may be located there. Cemeteries generally are not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, except in circumstances where excavation might yield data on such topics as burial customs, acculturation, diet and pathologies, and even then, only when a particular religious or ethnic group is the focus of the study. In spite of the fact that archeologists are often involved in exhumations, this type of resource is not usually considered under the terms of Section 106 of the N.H.P.A. of 1966. There are, however, a number of other laws pertaining to the disturbance, protection and/or removal of human remains, which will need to be addressed by the project sponsor.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General

The Phase I Archeological Survey of the 110-acre U.S.D.A.-owned project area involved the systematic controlled surface collection of 20 acres and the excavation of 807 shovel test pits and two (2) excavation units, resulting in the location and identification of six (6) archeological sites and two find spots (**Figure 13**). Two of the archeological sites were previously recorded with the Maryland Historical Trust, while the find spots and the four remaining sites represent new resource loci discovered during the course of the current investigation. The resources include two (2) prehistoric find spots (18 PR-X131 and X132); three (3) prehistoric archeological sites (18 PR 94, 115 and 423), one of which, Site 18 PR 94, was previously determined to be National Register eligible; two (2) historic archeological sites (18 PR 424 and 425); and one (1) cemetery site (18 PR 426). It is anticipated that adverse effects may result from construction impacts associated with the construction of proposed office buildings, parking lots, and infrastructure. It is likely that the impacts associated with construction and construction-related activities, will be totally destructive of those sites or portions of sites which overlap with the impact areas. The proposed facilities are currently in the early stages of design and specific impacts to specific site areas cannot be determined at this time.

B. Recommendation

Based on the data obtained in the course of the investigations and on the preliminary evaluations of significance and integrity, it is the considered opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. that two (2) of the newly discovered sites, Sites 18 PR 424 and 425, are potentially significant. Recommendations for each of the cultural resources located in the project area are as follows:

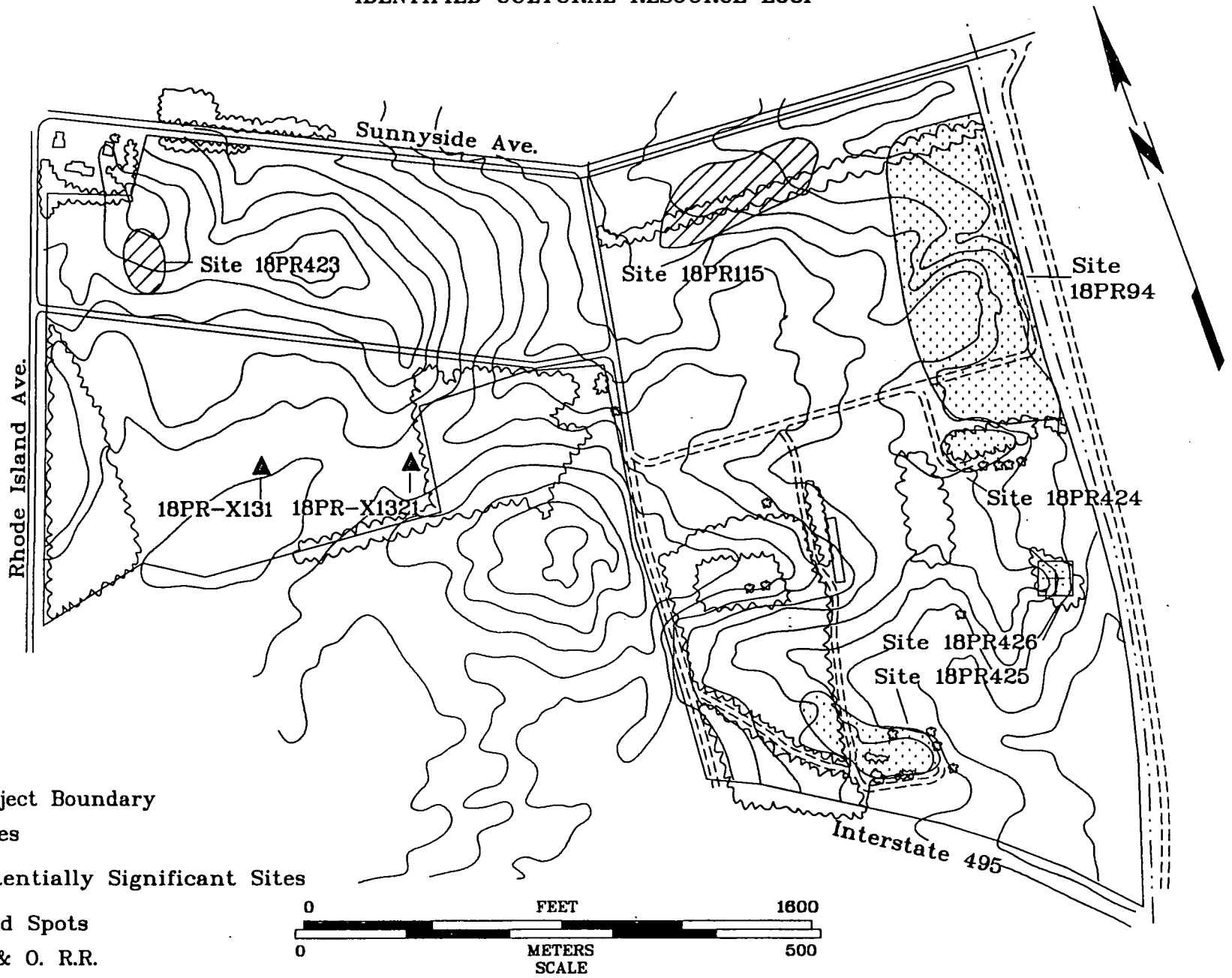
1. It is the opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. that find spots 18 PR-X131 and 18 PR-X132 do not constitute significant cultural resources and that the current investigation has addressed the data to a degree that addresses the research potential of the finds. It is therefore recommended that no additional investigations are warranted at these two loci.

2. It is the opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. that prehistoric archeological sites 18 PR 115 and 18 PR 423 represent small transient specialized procurement camps with little or no research value or potential beyond that which has already been addressed in the course of the current survey. It is therefore thought that the sites should be considered as not significant, and it is therefore recommended that no additional investigation of these two sites is warranted.

3. Based on the Maryland Historical Trust's determination that prehistoric archeological site 18 PR 94 is National Register eligible, and on MAI's determination that the portions of the site which extend into the project area

Figure 13

IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCE LOCI



may contribute to the significance of the site, it is recommended that a Phase II evaluation survey of Site 18 PR 94 is warranted. Although "significance" is not at issue in this case, there are a number of technical issues which need to be addressed, including exact site boundaries, stratigraphic integrity (horizontal and vertical), and the research potential of the deposits. At a minimum, the Phase II should include the following: 1) A controlled surface collection of the site area using ten (10) and five (5) meter blocks for proveniencing, the size of the provenience unit to be dictated by artifact density, 2) The machine stripping of blocks and/or trenches to locate features, said stripping to result in the horizontal exposure of a 2% sample of the site area (approximately 800 square meters), and 3) The excavation of up to twenty (20) test units into the subsoil levels of the site in order to locate types of in-situ deposits, other than pit features.

4. It is the opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. that Sites 18 PR 424 and 18 PR 425 are potentially significant, and it is therefore recommended that both of the sites should be subjected to Phase II evaluation surveys. At a minimum, the Phase II investigations should involve: 1) Close interval shovel testing to recover a sample of the surficial deposits mantling the sites, 2) Machine excavation of trenches to locate features, said excavation to involve the horizontal exposure of up to 10% of the site areas, and 3) The excavation of five (5) to ten (10) test units to test located features in terms of depth and depositional integrity.

5. It is the opinion of MAAR Associates, Inc. that the cemetery site, Site 18 PR 426 should be avoided. In addition to avoidance, the cemetery should be cleared off, restored, and fenced in, and arrangements should be made for long-term care and maintenance. Failing avoidance, the project sponsor should be prepared to conduct investigations designed to obtain exposure of the full extent of the burial area, and arrange for the exhumation of the interments and re-burial in an appropriate location. The process of relocation would require compliance with several laws pertaining to the disposal of human remains and treatment of marked historic cemeteries.

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APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

SURVEY AREA A - SITE 18PR423

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 423/1	NE of STP 11 Surface Coll.	1 Biface fragment, white quartz
18 PR 423/2	NE of STP 18 Surface Coll.	1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 423/3	NE of STP 27 Surface Coll.	1 Biface, lanceolate, white quartz 1 Flake, secondary, white quartz

SURVEY AREA B - FINDSPOTS

18 PR-X131	Findspot #2	1 Biface fragment, quartz triangle (Madison)
18 PR-X132	Findspot #1	1 Biface fragment, rhyolite, straight stemmed (Bare Island)

SURVEY AREA D - SITE 18 PR 94

18 PR 94/1	NE of STP 88 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, white quartz
18 PR 94/2	NE of STP 94 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz
18 PR 94/3	NE of STP 205 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, white quartz
18 PR 94/4	NE of STP 206 Surface Coll.	1 Core, quartzite cobble
18 PR 94/5	NE of STP 209 Surface Coll.	2 Flakes, secondary, white quartz 2 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/6	NE of STP 210 Surface Coll.	1 Quartz fragment, shatter 1 Flake, secondary, white quartz

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 94/7	NE of STP 211 Surface Coll.	1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/8	NE of STP 215 Surface Coll.	1 Biface fragment, grey quartzite, late stage reject, tip
18 PR 94/9	NE of STP 218 Surface Coll.	1 Biface tear drop, white quartz
18 PR 94/10	NE of STP 219 Surface Coll.	2 Flakes, secondary, grey quartzite 2 Flakes, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/11	NE of STP 220 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/12	NE of STP 221 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, white quartz
18 PR 94/13	NE of STP 225 Surface Coll.	1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 94/14	NE of STP 227 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 2 Flakes, tertiary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz 1 Uniface, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/15	NE of STP 228 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz
18 PR 94/16	NE of STP 229 Surface Coll.	1 Uniface, white quartz 1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/17	NE of STP 230 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/18	NE of STP 234 Surface Coll.	1 Biface fragment, quartz base, early stage reject
18 PR 94/19	NE of STP 239 Surface Coll.	2 Flakes, primary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Core, white quartz 1 Biface fragment, grey quartzite, early stage reject

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 94/20	NE of STP 242 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite 1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 94/21	NE of STP 243 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/22	NE of STP 244 Surface Coll.	1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/23	NE of STP 247 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite 1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz 1 Biface fragment, rhyolite mid-section
18 PR 94/24	NE of STP 248 Surface Coll.	1 Hammerstone 1 Flake, secondary, white quartz
18 PR 94/25	NE of STP 249 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, white quartz 1 Flake, primary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/26	NE of STP 250 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/27	NE of STP 253 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, primary, white quartz
18 PR 94/28	NE of STP 258 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/29	NE of STP 259 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/30	NE of STP 260 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, rhyolite 1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 94/31	Area E - 1 to 4 Surface Coll.	2 Flakes, secondary, white quartz 1 Core, white quartz 1 Core, rhyolite
18 PR 94/32	Area E - STP 21 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 94/33	Area E - STP 49 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz
18 PR 94/34	Area D - STP 87 Stratum B	1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/35	Area D - STP 96 Plow Zone	1 Flake, primary, white quartz
18 PR 94/36	Area D - STP 102 Plow Zone	1 Biface fragment, grey quartzite 1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/37	Area D - STP 190 Plow Zone	1 Biface fragment, rhyolite 1 Flake, secondary, fire-reddened quartzite
18 PR 94/38	Area E - STP 207 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/39	Area D - STP 211 Plow Zone	1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/40	Area D - STP 212 Plow Zone	1 Fire-cracked rock
18 PR 94/41	Area E - STP 213 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/42	Area D - STP 216 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz
18 PR 94/43	Area D - STP 217 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, white quartz
18 PR 94/44	Area D - STP 218 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/45	Area D - STP 220 Plow Zone	1 Hammerstone
18 PR 94/46	Area D - STP 222 Plow Zone	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 94/47	Area D - STP 225 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/48	Area D - STP 227 Plow Zone	6 Flakes, secondary, grey quartzite 5 Flakes, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/49	Area D - STP 229 Plow Zone	1 Flakes, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/50	Area D - STP 239 Plow Zone	1 Flake, quartz, primary 1 Flake, quartz, tertiary 1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Hammerstone
18 PR 94/51	Area D - STP 241 Plow Zone	1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 94/52	Area D - STP 247 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/53	Area E - STP 249 Plow Zone	1 Flake, primary, white quartz
18 PR 94/54	Area D - STP 258 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, white quartz
18 PR 94/55	Area D - STP 260 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 94/56	Area E - STP 97 Plow Zone	1 Flake, primary, white quartz 1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 94/57	Area D - STP 227 and Test Unit 1 Plow Zone	3 Biface fragments, grey quartzite 2 Quartz fragments, shatter 18 Flakes, primary, grey quartzite 45 Flakes, secondary, grey quartzite 128 Flakes, tertiary, grey quartzite

AREA D - SITE 18 PR 115

18 PR 115/1	NE of STP 3 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite 1 Quartz fragment, shatter

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 115/2	NE of STP 5 Surface Coll.	1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 115/3	NE of STP 6 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, white quartz
18 PR 115/4	NE of STP 4 Surface Coll.	1 Quartz fragment, shatter
18 PR 115/5	NE of STP 18 Surface Coll.	1 Quartzite fragment, shatter
18 PR 115/6	NE of STP 21 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, tertiary, white quartz
18 PR 115/7	NE of STP 76 Surface Coll.	1 Flake, secondary, grey quartzite
18 PR 115/8	Area D - STP 6 Plow Zone	1 Flake, primary, grey quartzite
18 PR 115/9	Area D - STP 18 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, white quartz 1 Flake, tertiary, grey quartzite
18 PR 115/10	Area E - STP 35 Plow Zone	1 Flake, secondary, clear quartz
18 PR 115/11	Area D - STP 71 Plow Zone	1 Fire-cracked rock

SURVEY AREA E - SITE 18 PR 424

18 PR 424/1	NE of STP 6 Surface Coll.	2 Grey stoneware body sherds 3 Semi-porcelain body sherds 1 Yellow ware body sherd 1 Whiteware basal sherd, utility vessel, possibly chamberpot 1 Whiteware rim sherd 5 Whiteware body sherds, exfoliated

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
		1 Shell-edged (debased) pearlware rim sherd
		1 Decorated porcelain body sherd, late 19th or 1st quarter twentieth century
		2 Pearlware body sherds, exfoliated
		1 Amethyst bottle body sherd, ca 1880
		1 Aqua bottle body sherd
		1 Aqua bottle body sherd, burned
	Prehistorics	2 Quartz flakes (tertiary)
18 PR 424/2	NE of STP 21 Surface Coll.	1 Brown stoneware body sherd
		1 Brown stoneware body sherd, vermiculated surface treatment
		1 Grey stoneware body sherd
		1 Blue and grey stoneware body sherd
		1 Porcelain body sherd
		1 Underglazed porcelain body sherd
		1 Shell-edged pearlware rim sherd
		2 Blue transfer-printed pearlware body sherds
		1 Polychrome pearlware basal sherd
		5 Refined earthenware body sherds, no decoration
		2 Whiteware body sherds
		2 Whiteware body sherds, utility vessel
		1 Fragment light aqua bottle, fourth quarter 19th century manufacture
		1 Fragment clear machine-made bottle fragment, modern
		1 Fragment emerald green bottle fragment, modern manufacture
		1 Fragment light green bottle fragment, water worn
		1 Kaolin pipe bowl fragment
		1 Kaolin pipe stem fragment, 4/64th bore
		1 Metal buckle, brass finish
		1 Brick fragment, glazed
	Prehistorics	2 Quartz flakes (tertiary)
18 PR 424/3	NE of STP 36 Surface Coll.	1 Grey stoneware body sherd, undecorated

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
		2 Whiteware body sherds 1 Fragment window glass
18 PR 424/4	STP 2 Level A	1 Window glass fragment
18 PR 424/5	STP 3 Level A	1 Amethyst bottle body fragment, ca 1880 1 Glazed brick fragment 1 Brick fragment
18 PR 424/6	STP 7 Level A	1 Chisel fragment 2 Fragments window glass
18 PR 424/7	STP 8 Level A	1 Fragment clear bottle glass 1 Fragment window glass
18 PR 424/8	STP 9 Level A	1 Porcelain rim sherd 1 Pearlware body sherd 1 Clear glass bottle fragment, burned 9 Fragments window glass 1 Cut nail
18 PR 424/9	STP 12 Level A	3 Window glass fragments 2 Cut nail fragments
18 PR 424/10	STP 14 Level A	1 Fragment green bottle glass 1 Fragment, olive green bottle glass 3 Fragments window glass
18 PR 424/11	STP 15 Level A	1 Fragment clear bottle glass 1 Fragment amber bottle glass
18 PR 424/12	STP 16 Level A	1 Whiteware basal sherd, utility vessel 3 Fragments window glass
18 PR 424/13	STP 20 Plow Zone	1 Red-bodied earthenware body sherd Iron oxide glaze 1 Fragment aqua bottle glass 2 Nail fragments
18 PR 424/14	STP 21 Plow Zone	1 Window glass fragment

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
18 PR 424/15	STP 27 Plow Zone	1 Olive green bottle body fragment
18 PR 424/16	STP 28 Plow Zone	1 Amethyst bottle body fragment 1 Nail fragment
18 PR 424/17	STP 49 Plow Zone	1 Olive green bottle body fragment
18 PR 424/18	STP 64 Plow Zone	1 Aqua bottle body fragment 1 Clear glass jelly jar basal fragment
18 PR 424/19	STP 161 Level A	1 Porcelain basal sherd
18 PR 424/20	STP 145 Level A	1 Fragment, clear glass syringe plunger
18 PR 424/21	STP 211 Level A	1 Whiteware body sherd, bossed decoration
18 PR 424/22-1	Test Unit 1 Stratum A	1 Fragment, refined earthenware Floral motif, modern 1 Window glass fragment 1 Fragment, clear glass 1 Flattened fragment of red plastic 1 Cut nail 1 Roofing tack, modern 1 Mortar fragment, modern 1 Moulded lead strip, corrugated 4 Brick fragments 1 Mandible fragment, left Large rodent, probably muskrat
18 PR 424/22	Test Unit 1 Stratum B Level 1	1 Clear bottle glass fragment, modern machine-made condiment bottle 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, rim, modern machine made bottle, Milk bottle 1 Small porcelain tile fragment, modern 1 Roofing tack 1 Cut nail 1 Fragment, metal reinforcement/grill work

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
		1 Mortar fragment, modern 2 Fragments tile setters mud, modern 1 Fragment, pane green glass, modern 1 Fragment, base metal strip, corrugated
		SURVEY AREA E - SITE 18 PR 425
18 PR 425/1	Between STP 102 & STP 104 Surface Coll.	1 Blue and grey stoneware body fragment 1 Semi-vitreous whiteware with raised floral decoration 1 Demi-porcelain butter-pat dish fragment, green annular decoration 1 Aqua bottle base fragment, small medicinal. Late 19th century manufacture 1 Aqua bottle rim fragment 1 Aqua bottle body fragment 1 Clear bottle body fragment "mpti" in raised letters 1 Clear pressed glass vessel fragment 1 Fragment "Bromo" blue glass panel 1 Aqua canning jar lid
18 PR 425/2	STP 100 Level A	1 Buff-bodied earthenware rim sherd, brown glaze
18 PR 425/3	STP 102 Level A	1 Red-bodied earthenware body sherd, iron oxide glaze
18 PR 425/4	STP 103 Level A	1 Roofing tack
18 PR 425/5	STP 107 Level A	1 Pearlware basal sherd 1 Red-bodied earthenware, iron-oxide glaze 1 Aqua bottle rim fragment, machine made 1 Aqua bottle body fragment 1 Clear bottle body fragment 1 Chisel 2 Wire nail fragments 2 Fragment window glass

Cat. No.	Provenience	Description
		1 Lt. green bottle body fragment 1 Bone fragment, medium mammal, fragment post-cranial element
18 PR 425/6	STP 112 Level A	1 Whiteware body fragment
18 PR 425/7	STP 119 Level A	2 Wire nail fragments
18 PR 425/8	STP 218 Level A	1 Dk. olive green bottle body fragment
18 PR 425/9	STP 234 Level A	1 Unglazed red-bodied earthenware fragment 1 White milk glass body fragment, pressed design 3 Clear bottle body fragments 7 Fragments window glass 3 Nail fragments
18 PR 425/10	STP 235 Level A	1 Unglazed red-bodied earthenware fragment 3 Fragments window glass 1 Nail fragment

APPENDIX B

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 PR 423

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Prince George

2. Site Number: Area A (Site 1)

3. Site Name: _____

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - X Prehistoric
   - _____ Historic
   - _____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 11/12 Fall Line

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Beltsville, 1964/79
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site Zone: _____

8. Easting: _____

9. Northing: _____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - _____ Allegheny Plateau
    - _____ Ridge and Valley
    - _____ Great Valley
    - _____ Blue Ridge
    - _____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - X Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - _____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed spring feeding into Indian Creek _____ Orde

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Indian Creek _____ Orde

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: Potomac River _____ Orde

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: _____ Orde

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	__X__ Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	__X__ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: __80__ meters (or __250__ feet)

17. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	____ Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	____ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
____ Hillslope	__X__ Other: on slope of hilltop

19. Slope

20. Elevation: ____ meters (or __120__ feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: _____ D

(check all applicable)

__X__ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
____ Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
____ Underbrush/Overgrown	____ Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other: _____

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): _____ Da

____ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOV
	__X__ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	____ moderate (10-60%)	
__X__ Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
__X__ Eroded	____ total (100%)	
____ Graded/Contoured	____ % unknown	
____ Collected		
____ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
____ Other: _____		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- [x] Lithics
- [ ] Ceramics
- [ ] Shell Midden
- [ ] Unknown
- [ ] Other: _____

HISTORIC
- [ ] Cemetery
- Domestic:
  - [ ] urban
  - [ ] rural
- [ ] Educational
- Industrial:
  - [ ] urban
  - [ ] rural
- [ ] Military
- [ ] Religious
- [ ] Water Transportation
- [ ] Unknown
- [ ] Other: _____

[ ] UNKNO

25. Site Type B (check one):

[x] Terrestrial [ ] Underwater [ ] B

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
- [x] Unknown
- [ ] Paleoindian
- [ ] Archaic
- [ ] Early Archaic
- [ ] Middle Archaic
- [ ] Late Archaic
- [ ] Woodland
- [ ] Early Woodland
- [ ] Middle Woodland
- [ ] Late Woodland
- [ ] CONTACT

HISTORIC
- [ ] Unknown

17th century
- [ ] 1630-1675
- [ ] 1675-1720

18th century
- [ ] 1720-1780
- [ ] 1780-1820

19th century
- [ ] 1820-1860
- [ ] 1860-1900

20th century
- [ ] 1900-1930
- [ ] post 1930

[ ] UNKNO

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: 60 meters (or 200 feet)

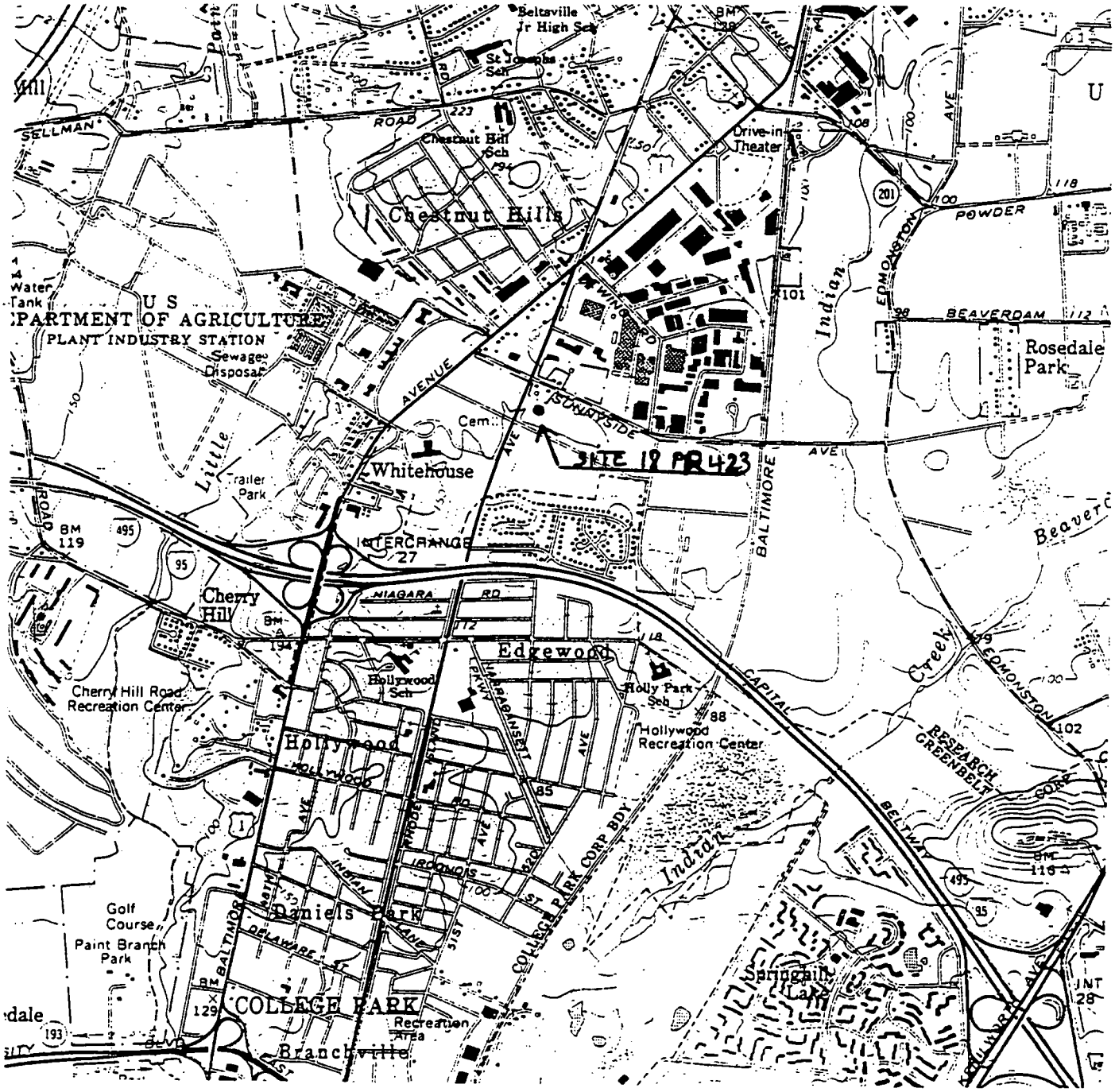
29. Site width: 30 meters (or 100 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
- [x] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
- [ ] Yes
- [x] No
- [ ] Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

__X__ Prehistoric
_____ Historic
_____ Submerged
_____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

_____ Private
__X__ Public
_____ Unknown

34. Owner: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Address: Beltsville Research Center
Phone: Washington, D.C. Date: April 1992

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations:

37. Reports (Author & year): Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Office/Research Facility in Beltsville, MD. MAAR Associates, Inc., May 1992

38. Other Records?

_____ Yes
__X__ No
_____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:

40. Collections?

__X__ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: U.S.D.A. Temporarily stored at MAAR Associates, Inc. laboratory in Newark, DE, pending final curation with the Maryland Historical Trust

42. Artifact Conservation?

_____ Yes
_____ Partial
__X__ No
_____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
__X__ Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
__X__ Not eligible
_____ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
Address: MAAR Associates, Inc., 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
Phone: (302) 368-5777 Date: April 22 , 1992

48. Additional Comments:

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ **50. Date:** _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ **53. Date:** _____
54. Form updated by: _____ **55. Date:** _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 PR 423

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site type (check all applicable):

____ village	____ earthen mound
____ hamlet	____ shell midden
____ base camp	____ fish weir
____ short-term resource procurement	____ submerged prehistoric
____ lithic quarry/extraction	__x__ lithic scatter
____ rockshelter/cave	____ unknown
____ cairn	____ other:
	_____

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains present at site (check all applicable):

__x__ flaked stone	____ human skeletal remains
____ ground stone	____ faunal implements/ornaments
____ stone bowls	____ faunal material
____ fire-cracked rock	____ oyster shell
____ other lithics	____ floral material
____ ceramics (vessels)	____ unknown
____ other fired clay	____ other:
	_____

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

____ jasper	____ steatite
____ chert	____ sandstone
____ rhyolite	____ silicified sandstone
__x__ quartz	____ ferruginous quartzite
____ quartzite	____ European flint
____ chalcedony	____ basalt
____ ironstone	____ unknown
____ argillite	____ other:
	_____

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

None recovered	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Features present:

____ yes
__x__ no
____ unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

____ midden	
____ postmolds	____ refuse/storage pits
____ house patterns	____ burials
____ palisade	____ ossuaries
____ hearths	____ unknown
____ chipping clusters	____ other:
	_____

PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

7. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - ____ non-systematic surface search
   - _x_ systematic surface collection
   - ____ non-systematic shovel test pits
   - _X_ systematic shovel test pits
   - ____ excavation units
   - ____ mechanical excavation
   - ____ other: _____

extent/nature of excavation: shovel test pits excavated at 10-meter intervals and surface collection at 2-meter intervals within 20-m x 20-m collection blocks

8. Flotation samples collected:
   - ____ yes
   - _x_ no
   - ____ unknown

   analyzed:
   - ____ yes, by _____
   - _x_ no
   - ____ unknown

9. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
   - ____ yes
   - _x_ no
   - ____ unknown

   Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

10. Soil samples collected:
    - ____ yes
    - _x_ no
    - ____ unknown

    analyzed:
    - ____ yes, by _____
    - _x_ no
    - ____ unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

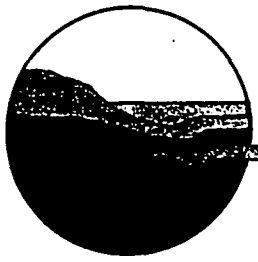
12. Additional comments:

13. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
    Address/Affiliation: MAAR Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
    Date: April 22, 1992

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 PR 424

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Prince George
2. Site Number: Area E (Site 1)
3. Site Name: McKuen Farmstead
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - ____ Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - ____ Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 11/12 Fall Line

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Beltsville, 1964/79
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)
7. UTM Coordinates at Center of Site — Zone: ____
8. Easting: ____
9. Northing: ____
10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - X Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
11. Nearest Water Source: Indian Creek ____ Order
12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Unnamed spring/confluence with above ____ Order
13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: Potomac River ____ Order
14. 4th Nearest Water Source: ____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

___ Ocean	_X_ Freshwater Stream/River
___ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	___ Freshwater Swamp
___ Tidal or Marsh	___ Lake or Pond
	_X_ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 150 meters (or 500 feet)

17. SCS Typology:

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

___ Floodplain	___ Hilltop/Bluff
___ Interior Flat	_X_ Upland Flat
___ Terrace	___ Ridgetop
___ Low Terrace	___ Rockshelter/Cave
___ High Terrace	___ Unknown
___ Hillslope	___ Other:

19. Slope:

20. Elevation: ___ meters (or 110 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: April 1992 Date
(check all applicable)

___ Plowed/Tilled	___ Extractive
___ No-Till	___ Military
_X_ Wooded/Forested	___ Recreational
___ Logging/Logged	___ Residential
_X_ Underbrush/Overgrown	___ Ruin
___ Pasture	___ Standing Structure
___ Cemetery	___ Transportation
___ Commercial	___ Unknown
___ Educational	___ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): Date

___ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	___ UNKNOWN
	_X_ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	___ moderate (10-60%)	
___ Plowed	___ major (60-99%)	
___ Eroded	___ total (100%)	
_X_ Graded/Contoured	___ % unknown	
___ Collected		
___ Vandalized		
___ Dredged		
_X_ Other: Demolition		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
___ Lithics
___ Ceramics
___ Shell Midden
___ Unknown
___ Other:
_____

HISTORIC
__X__ Cemetery
Domestic:
___ urban
__X__ rural
___ Educational
Industrial:
___ urban
___ rural
___ Military
___ Religious
___ Water Transportation
___ Unknown
___ Other:
_____

___ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

__X__ Terrestrial ___ Underwater _____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
___ Unknown

___ Paleoindian
___ Archaic
___ Early Archaic
___ Middle Archaic
___ Late Archaic
___ Woodland
___ Early Woodland
___ Middle Woodland
___ Late Woodland

___ CONTACT

HISTORIC
___ Unknown

17th century
___ 1630-1675
___ 1675-1720
18th century
___ 1720-1780
___ 1780-1820
19th century
__X__ 1820-1860
__X__ 1860-1900
20th century
__X__ 1900-1930
___ post 1930

___ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: 60 meters (or 200 feet)

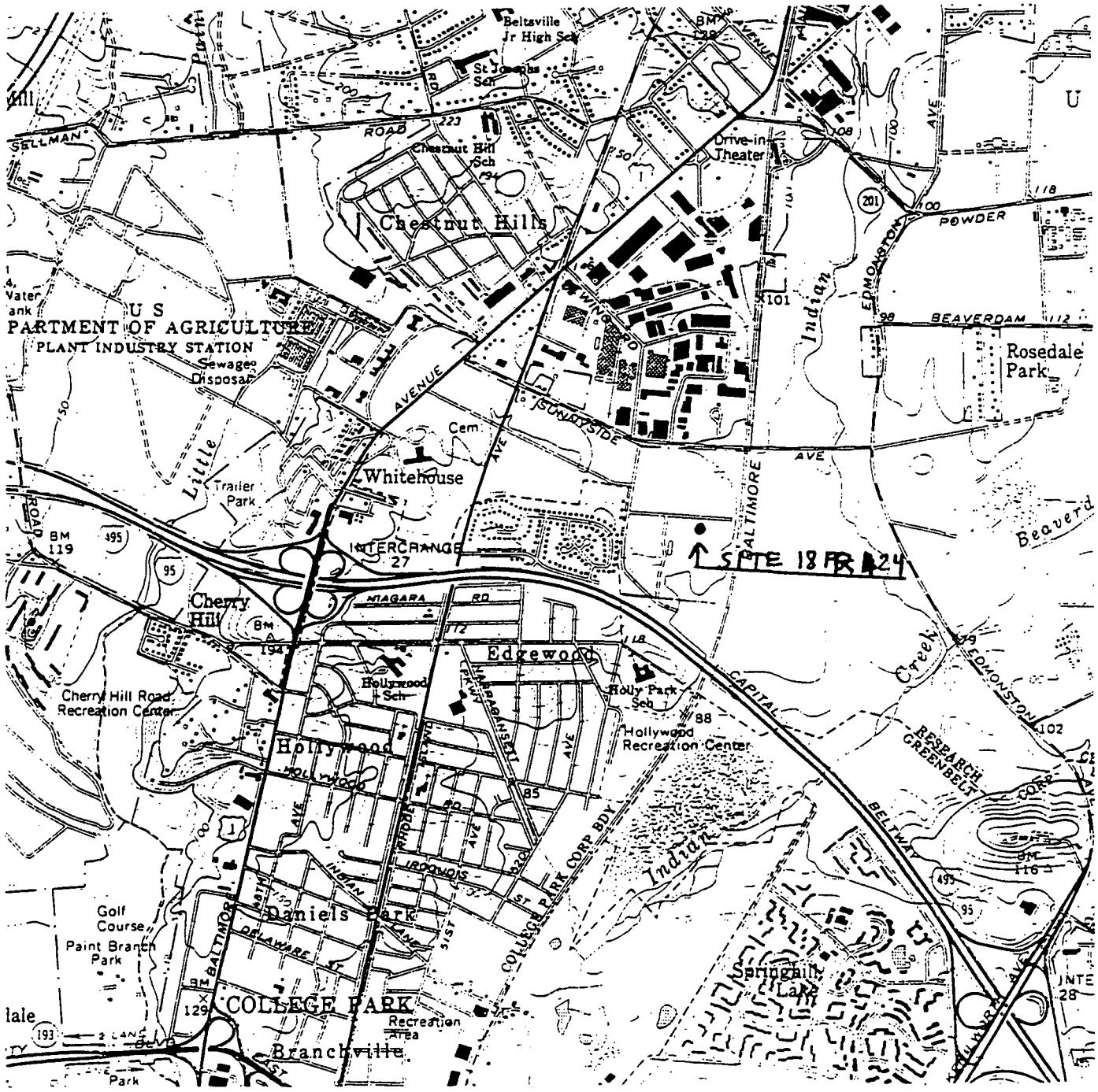
29. Site width: 40 meters (or 130 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
___ Yes
__X__ No
___ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
__X__ Yes
___ No
___ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

_____ Prehistoric
__x__ Historic
_____ Submerged
_____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

_____ Private
__x__ Public
_____ Unknown

34. Owner: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Address: Beltsville Research Center
Phone: Washington, D.C. Date: April 1992

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations:

37. Reports (Author & year): Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Office/Research Center in Beltsville, MD, MAAR Associates, Inc., May 1992

38. Other Records?

_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:

40. Collections?

__x__ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: U.S.D.A. Temporarily stored at MAAR Associates, Inc. laboratory in Newark, DE, pending final curation by the Maryland Historical Trust

42. Artifact Conservation?

_____ Yes
_____ Partial
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__X__ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__X__ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
Address: MAAR Associates, Inc., 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
Phone: (302) 368-5777 Date: April 1992

48. Additional Comments:

For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 PR 424

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- [x] domestic
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] transportation
- [ ] military
- [x] sepulchre
- [ ] unknown

b.
- [ ] urban
- [x] rural
- [ ] unknown

c. standing structure:
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- [x] artifact concentration
- [ ] possible structure
- [ ] post-in-ground structure
- [x] frame structure
- [ ] masonry structure
- [x] farmstead
- [ ] plantation
- [ ] townsite
- [ ] mill (specify: _____)
- [ ] raceway
- [ ] quarry
- [ ] furnace/forge
- [ ] other industrial (specify): _____
- [ ] road/railroad
- [ ] wharf/landing
- [ ] bridge
- [ ] ford
- [ ] battlefield
- [ ] military fortification
- [ ] military encampment
- [x] cemetery
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] Afroamerican
- [x] Angloamerican
- [ ] other Euroamerican (specify): _____
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] Asian-American
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- [x] ceramics
- [x] bottle/table glass
- [x] other kitchen artifacts
- [x] architecture
- [ ] furniture
- [ ] arms
- [ ] clothing
- [ ] personal items
- [ ] tobacco pipes
- [ ] activity items
- [x] human skeletal remains
- [ ] faunal remains
- [ ] floral remains
- [x] organic remains
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

whitewares

cut nails

6. Features present:
   - [x] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - [ ] construction feature
   - [x] foundation
   - [x] cellar hole/storage cellar
   - [ ] hearth/chimney base
   - [ ] posthole/postmold
   - [ ] paling ditch/fence
   - [ ] privy
   - [x] well/cistern
   - [ ] trash pit/dump
   - [ ] sheet midden
   - [ ] planting feature
   - [x] road/drive/walkway
   - [ ] depression/mound
   - [ ] burial
   - [ ] railroad bed
   - [ ] earthworks
   - [ ] raceway
   - [ ] wheel pit
   - [ ] unknown
   - [x] other: outbuildings

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - [ ] non-systematic surface search
   - [x] systematic surface collection
   - [x] systematic shovel test pits
   - [ ] excavation units
   - [ ] mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: shovel test pits at 20-meter intervals - surface collection in adjacent plowed fields

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - [ ] yes
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
   - [ ] yes
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

11. Other analyses (specify):

12. Additional Comments: Site recommended for Phase II evaluation

13. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
    Address/Affiliation: MAAR Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
    Date: April 22, 1992

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: 15. Date:
16. Form checked by:
17. Entered on computer by: 18. Date:
19. Form updated by: 20. Date:

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 PR 425

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Prince George
2. Site Number: Area E (Site 2)
3. Site Name: Prator Farmstead
4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - ____ Prehistoric
   - X Historic
   - ____ Unknown
5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 11/12 Fall Line

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Beltsville, 1964/73
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)
7. **UTM Coordinates at Center of Site** **Zone:** ____
8. **Easting:** ____
9. **Northing:** ____
10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - X Eastern Piedmont
    - X Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
11. Nearest Water Source: Indian Creek ____ Order
12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Unnamed spring/confluence with above ____ Order
13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: Potomac River ____ Order
14. 4th Nearest Water Source: ____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	__x__ Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/ Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: 150 meters (or 500 feet)

17. SCS Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	____ Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	__x__ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
____ Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope

20. Elevation: ____ meters (or 110 feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: _____ D

(check all applicable)

____ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
__x__ Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
__x__ Underbrush/Overgrown	____ Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
____ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): April 1992 Date

____ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOWN
	____ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	__x__ moderate (10-60%)	
____ Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
____ Eroded	____ total (100%)	
__x__ Graded/Contoured	____ % unknown	
____ Collected		
____ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
__x__ Other: demolition		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Lithics
_____ Ceramics
_____ Shell Midden
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

HISTORIC
_____ Cemetery
Domestic:
_____ urban
__x__ rural
_____ Educational
Industrial:
_____ urban
_____ rural
_____ Military
_____ Religious
_____ Water Transportation
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

_____ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

__x__ Terrestrial _____ Underwater _____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Unknown

_____ Paleoindian
_____ Archaic
_____ Early Archaic
_____ Middle Archaic
_____ Late Archaic
_____ Woodland
_____ Early Woodland
_____ Middle Woodland
_____ Late Woodland

_____ CONTACT

HISTORIC
_____ Unknown

17th century
_____ 1630-1675
_____ 1675-1720
18th century
_____ 1720-1780
_____ 1780-1820
19th century
__x__ 1820-1860
__x__ 1860-1900
20th century
__x__ 1900-1930
_____ post 1930

_____ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: 50 meters (or 170 feet)

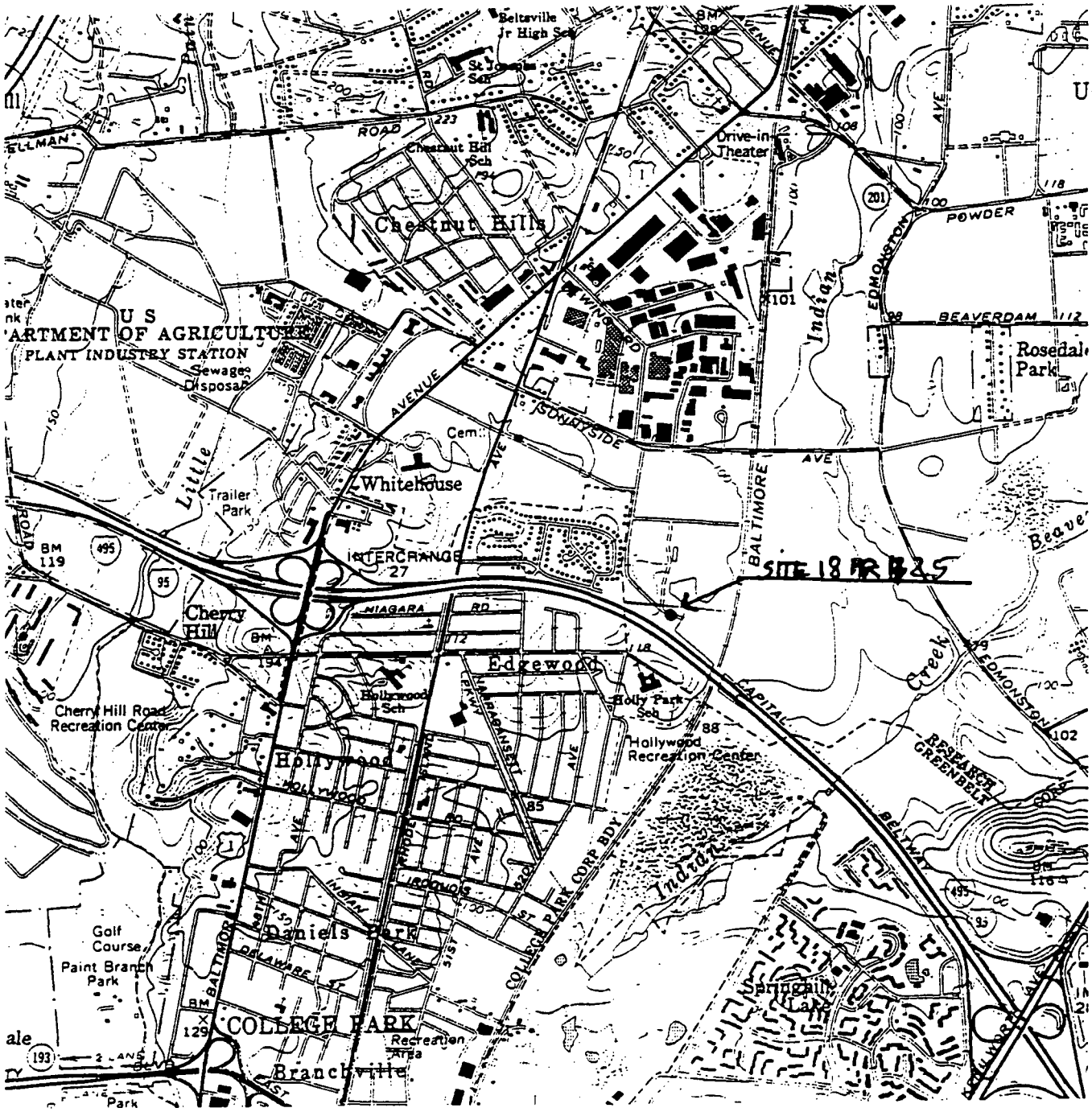
29. Site width: 40 meters (or 130 feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. **Support Data** (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

_____ Prehistoric
__x__ Historic
_____ Submerged
_____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

_____ Private
__x__ Public
_____ Unknown

34. Owner: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Address: Beltsville Research Center
Phone: Washington, D.C. Date: April 1992

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations:

37. Reports (Author & year): Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Office/Research Facility in Beltsville, MD. MAAR Associates, Inc., May 1992

38. Other Records?

_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:

40. Collections?

__x__ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location: U.S.D.A. Temporarily stored at MAAR Associates, Inc. laboratory in Newark, DE - pending final curation with the Maryland Historical Trust

42. Artifact Conservation?

_____ Yes
_____ Partial
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__X__ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__X__ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

47. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
Address: MAAR Associates, Inc., 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
Phone: (302) 368-5777 Date: April 1992

48. Additional Comments:

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 PR 425

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
- [x] domestic
- [ ] industrial
- [ ] transportation
- [ ] military
- [ ] sepulchre
- [ ] unknown

b.
- [ ] urban
- [ ] rural
- [ ] unknown

c. standing structure:
- [ ] yes
- [x] no
- [ ] unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):
- [ ] artifact concentration
- [ ] possible structure
- [ ] post-in-ground structure
- [x] frame structure
- [x] masonry structure
- [x] farmstead
- [ ] plantation
- [ ] townsite
- [ ] mill (specify: _____)
- [ ] raceway
- [ ] quarry
- [ ] furnace/forge
- [ ] other industrial (specify): _____
- [ ] road/railroad
- [ ] wharf/landing
- [ ] bridge
- [ ] ford
- [ ] battlefield
- [ ] military fortification
- [ ] military encampment
- [ ] cemetery
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:
- [ ] Native American
- [ ] Afroamerican
- [x] Angloamerican
- [ ] other Euroamerican (specify): _____
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] Asian-American
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):
- [x] ceramics
- [x] bottle/table glass
- [x] other kitchen artifacts
- [x] architecture
- [ ] furniture
- [ ] arms
- [ ] clothing
- [ ] personal items
- [ ] tobacco pipes
- [ ] activity items
- [ ] human skeletal remains
- [ ] faunal remains
- [ ] floral remains
- [ ] organic remains
- [ ] unknown
- [ ] other: _____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

whiteware

6. Features present:
   - [x] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

7. Types of features present:

[ ] construction feature	[ ] road/drive/walkway
[x] foundation	[ ] depression/mound
[ ] cellar hole/storage cellar	[ ] burial
[ ] hearth/chimney base	[ ] railroad bed
[ ] posthole/postmold	[ ] earthworks
[ ] paling ditch/fence	[ ] raceway
[ ] privy	[ ] wheel pit
[x] well/cistern	[ ] unknown
[ ] trash pit/dump	[x] other: 2 barns
[ ] sheet midden	
[ ] planting feature	

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - [ ] non-systematic surface search
   - [ ] systematic surface collection
   - [ ] non-systematic shovel test pits
   - [ ] excavation units
   - [ ] mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: _____

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - [ ] yes
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by _____
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - [ ] yes
    - [x] no
    - [ ] unknown

    analyzed:
    - [ ] yes, by _____
    - [x] no
    - [ ] unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

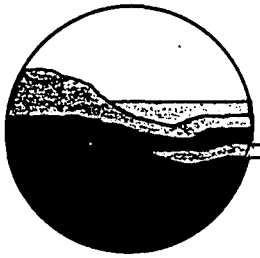
12. Additional Comments: Site disturbed - no additional work recommended

13. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
    Address/Affiliation: MAAR Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
    Date: April 22, 1992

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Division of Archeology

Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Site Number 18 PR 426

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

A. Designation

1. County: Prince George

2. Site Number: Area E (Site 3)

3. Site Name: Prator/McKuen Cemetery

4. Site Type (check all applicable):
   - ____ Prehistoric
   - _x_ Historic
   - ____ Unknown

5. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 11/12 Fall Line

B. Location

6. USGS 7.5' Quad-rangle(s): Beltsville, 1964/73
   (Photocopy section of quad(s) on page 4 and mark site location)

7. **UTM Coordinates at Center of Site** **Zone:** ____

8. **Easting:** ____

9. **Northing:** ____

10. Physiographic Province (check one):
    - ____ Allegheny Plateau
    - ____ Ridge and Valley
    - ____ Great Valley
    - ____ Blue Ridge
    - ____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
    - _x_ Eastern Piedmont
    - _x_ Western Shore Coastal Plain
    - ____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

11. Nearest Water Source: Indian Creek ____ Order

12. 2nd Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Indian Creek ____ Order

13. 3rd Nearest Water Source: Potomac River ____ Order

14. 4th Nearest Water Source: ____ Order

BASIC DATA FORM

C. Environmental Data

15. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

____ Ocean	__X__ Freshwater Stream/River
____ Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	____ Freshwater Swamp
____ Tidal or Marsh	____ Lake or Pond
	____ Spring

16. Distance from closest surface water: __200__ meters (or __650__ feet)

17. SES Typology

18. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

____ Floodplain	____ Hilltop/Bluff
____ Interior Flat	__X__ Upland Flat
____ Terrace	____ Ridgetop
____ Low Terrace	____ Rockshelter/Cave
____ High Terrace	____ Unknown
____ Hillslope	____ Other:

19. Slope

20. Elevation: ____ meters (or __110__ feet) above sea level

21. Land use at site when last field checked: _____ Date

(check all applicable)

____ Plowed/Tilled	____ Extractive
____ No-Till	____ Military
____ Wooded/Forested	____ Recreational
____ Logging/Logged	____ Residential
____ Underbrush/Overgrown	____ Ruin
____ Pasture	____ Standing Structure
__X__ Cemetery	____ Transportation
____ Commercial	____ Unknown
____ Educational	____ Other:

22. Condition of Site (check all applicable): _____ Date

____ UNDISTURBED	DESTROYED	____ UNKNOWN
	____ minor (0-10%)	
DISTURBED	____ moderate (10-60%)	
____ Plowed	____ major (60-99%)	
____ Eroded	____ total (100%)	
____ Graded/Contoured	__X__ % unknown	
____ Collected		
__X__ Vandalized		
____ Dredged		
____ Other:		

23. Additional Comments on Environment:

D. Description

24. Site Type A (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Lithics
_____ Ceramics
_____ Shell Midden
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

HISTORIC
__x__ Cemetery
Domestic:
_____ urban
_____ rural
_____ Educational
Industrial:
_____ urban
_____ rural
_____ Military
_____ Religious
_____ Water Transportation
_____ Unknown
_____ Other:
_____

_____ UNKNOWN

25. Site Type B (check one):

__x__ Terrestrial _____ Underwater _____ Both

26. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC
_____ Unknown

_____ Paleoindian
_____ Archaic
_____ Early Archaic
_____ Middle Archaic
_____ Late Archaic
_____ Woodland
_____ Early Woodland
_____ Middle Woodland
_____ Late Woodland

_____ CONTACT

HISTORIC
_____ Unknown

17th century
_____ 1630-1675
_____ 1675-1720
18th century
_____ 1720-1780
_____ 1780-1820
19th century
_____ 1820-1860
__x__ 1860-1900
20th century
_____ 1900-1930
_____ post 1930

_____ UNKNOWN

27. State Plan Themes: _____

28. Site length: __10__ meters (or __35__ feet)

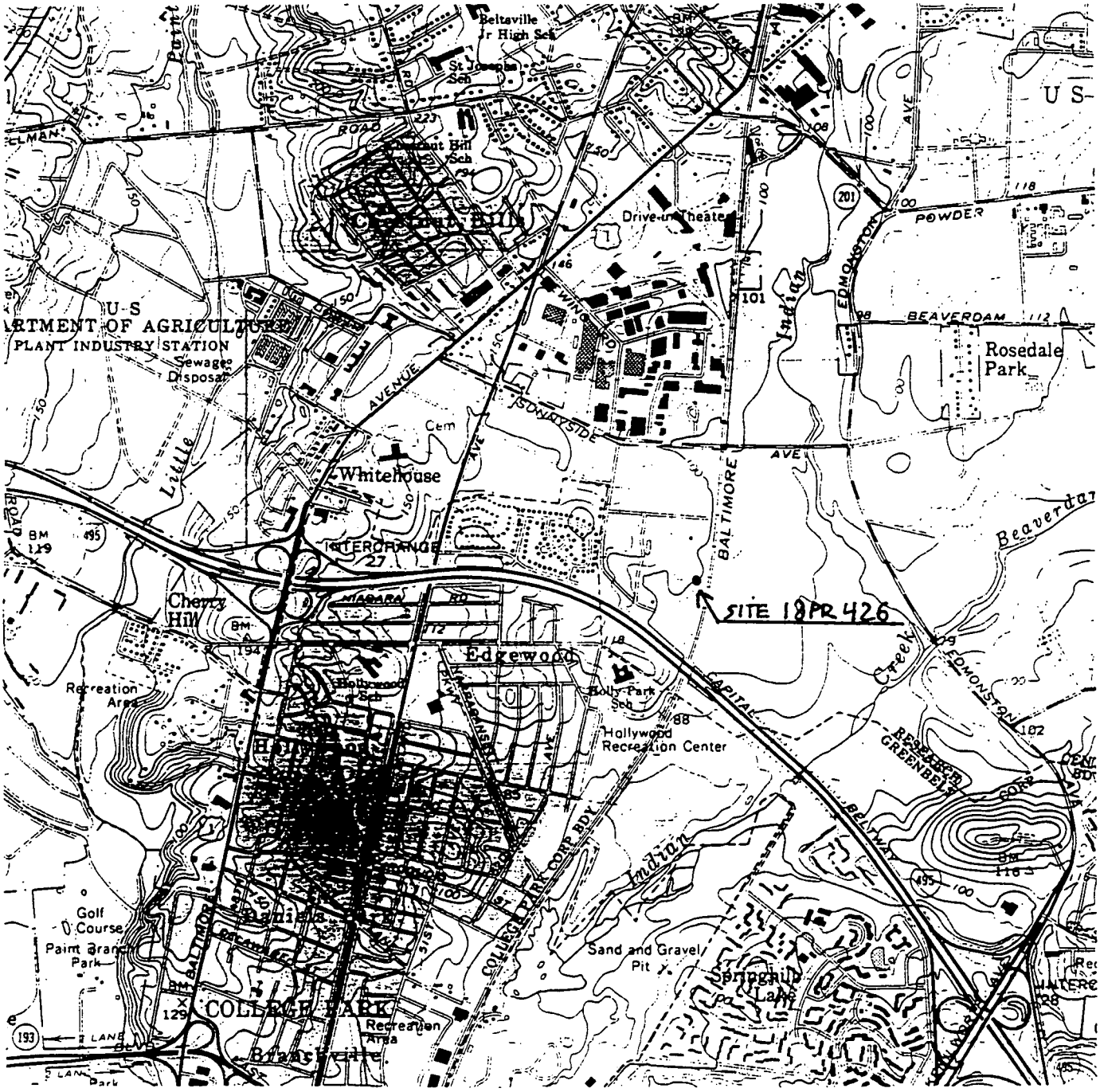
29. Site width: __10__ meters (or __35__ feet)

30. Is site confined to plowzone?
_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

31. Does site have subsurface integrity?
__x__ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

BASIC DATA FORM

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow.



E. Support Data (Use additional sheets if needed)

32. Accompanying Data Form(s):

_____ Prehistoric
__x__ Historic
_____ Submerged
_____ Shipwreck

33. Ownership:

_____ Private
__x__ Public
_____ Unknown

34. Owner: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Address: Beltsville Research Center
Phone: Washington, D.C. Date: April 1992

35. Tenant:
Address:
Phone: Date:

36. Known Investigations:

37. Reports (Author & year): A Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Office/Research Facility in Beltsville, MD, Prince George County, MAAR Associates, Inc., May 1992

38. Other Records?

_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

39. If YES, type and location:

40. Collections?

_____ Yes
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

41. If YES, give owner and location:

42. Artifact Conservation?

_____ Yes
_____ Partial
__x__ No
_____ Unknown

43. Maryland Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__x__ Insufficient data

44. National Register Status:

_____ Listed on register
_____ Nomination pending
_____ Determined eligible (formal)
_____ Considered eligible (consensus)
_____ Not eligible
__x__ Insufficient data

45. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

46. Site visited by: Robert F. Hoffman
Address: MAAR Associates, Inc., 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711-0655
Phone: (302) 368-5777 Date: April 1992

47. Form filled out by: Same as above
Address: _____
Phone: _____ Date: _____

48. Additional Comments:

F. For Division of Archeology Use Only

49. Form transcribed by: _____ 50. Date: _____
51. Form checked by: _____
52. Entered on computer by: _____ 53. Date: _____
54. Form updated by: _____ 55. Date: _____

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18 PR 426

(Shaded areas are for Division of Archeology use only)

1. Site Class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a. ____domestic
____industrial
____transportation
____military
__x__sepulchre
____unknown

b. ____urban
__x__rural
____unknown

c. standing structure:
____yes
__x__no
____unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
__x__yes
____no
____unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

____artifact concentration
____possible structure
____post-in-ground structure
____frame structure
____masonry structure
____farmstead
____plantation
____townsite
____mill (specify:_____)
____raceway
____quarry
____furnace/forge
____other industrial (specify):
_____
____road/railroad
____wharf/landing
____bridge
____ford
____battlefield
____military fortification
____military encampment
__x__cemetery
____unknown
____other:
_____

3. Ethnic Association:

____Native American
____Afroamerican
__x__Angloamerican
____other Euroamerican
(specify):
_____
____Hispanic
____Asian-American
____unknown
____other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

____ceramics
____bottle/table glass
____other kitchen artifacts
____architecture
____furniture
____arms
____clothing
____personal items
____tobacco pipes
____activity items
__x__human skeletal remains
____faunal remains
____floral remains
____organic remains
____unknown
__x__other:
tombstones

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

N/A

6. Features present:
   - [x] yes
   - [ ] no
   - [ ] unknown

7. Types of features present:
   - [ ] construction feature
   - [ ] foundation
   - [ ] cellar hole/storage cellar
   - [ ] hearth/chimney base
   - [ ] posthole/postmold
   - [ ] paling ditch/fence
   - [ ] privy
   - [ ] well/cistern
   - [ ] trash pit/dump
   - [ ] sheet midden
   - [ ] planting feature
   - [ ] road/drive/walkway
   - [ ] depression/mound
   - [x] burial
   - [ ] railroad bed
   - [ ] earthworks
   - [ ] raceway
   - [ ] wheel pit
   - [ ] unknown
   - [ ] other: _____

8. Method of sampling (check all applicable):
   - [x] non-systematic surface search
   - [ ] systematic surface collection
   - [ ] non-systematic shovel test pits
   - [ ] excavation units
   - [ ] mechanical excavation

   extent/nature of excavation: _____

9. Flotation samples collected:
   - [ ] yes
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

   analyzed:
   - [ ] yes, by _____
   - [x] no
   - [ ] unknown

10. Soil samples collected:
    - [ ] yes
    - [x] no
    - [ ] unknown

    analyzed:
    - [ ] yes, by _____
    - [x] no
    - [ ] unknown

11. Other analyses (specify): _____

12. Additional Comments:

13. Form filled out by: Robert F. Hoffman
    Address/Affiliation: MAAR Associates, Inc., P. O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19711
    Date: April 23, 1992

For Division of Archeology Use Only

14. Form transcribed by: _____ 15. Date: _____
16. Form checked by: _____
17. Entered on computer by: _____ 18. Date: _____
19. Form updated by: _____ 20. Date: _____

APPENDIX C

RESUME

Ronald A. Thomas
2608 Stephenson Drive
Wilmington, Delaware 19808

RES: (302) 999-1197
SS#: 165-32-2948

MEMBERSHIP/
OFFICES:

Eastern States Archaeological Federation	
Recording Secretary	1969-74
President	1976-78
Middle-Atlantic Archaeological Conference	
Editor	1972-73
Delaware Review Board	1977-81
Member	1986-92
Society of Professional Archaeologists	1977-89
(Field and Historic Certification)	
Archaeological Society of Delaware	
Editor and Membership Chairman	1978-82
Delaware Academy of Science	
President	1981-82

EDUCATION:

Penn State University	1962
(B.A.) Anthropology	
University of Arkansas	1964
(M.A.) Anthropology	
University of Pittsburgh	1969
(Ph.D.) Candidate	
Temple University	1978-85
(Ph.D.) Candidate	

EXPERIENCE:

1977-92	President / Principal Investigator. MAAR Associates, Inc., (MAI), Newark, Delaware.
1978-80	Senior Archaeologist. DeLeuw, Cather/Parsons, Amtrak Northeast Corridor Project.
1967-79	Instructor / Adjunct Assistant Professor. University of Delaware, Department of Anthropology.
1965-77	State Archaeologist / Supervisor. Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware.
1963	Instructor. University of Pittsburgh.
1962-64	Research Assistant. University of Arkansas.

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:

MAI Projects in the Caribbean:

1990-92	Hans Lollik Island, Phase I Survey, USVI.
1991	Stoney Ground Phase IA and IB Surveys, St. Croix, USVI.
1988	Reflection Bay Phase III Data Recovery, St. Croix, USVI.
1987	Coakley Bay Phase I Survey, St. Croix, USVI.
1985	Culebra Stage IA and IB Survey, Puerto Rico.
1985	Cruz Bay Stage IA Survey, St. John, USVI.
1985-83	Mangrove Lagoon/Turpentine Run Phase IA and IB Surveys, St. Thomas, USVI Environmental Protection Agency.

MAI Projects In Delaware:

1991	Hercules Tract/West Rehoboth Sewer, Phase I survey, Sussex County.
1990	Wilmington Block 1845, Phase I, II & III surveys, New Castle County.
1988	Nowell Cemetery disinterment and reburial of 19th century cemetery, Sussex County.
1983	Lewes Field II data recovery of 18th century farmstead, Sussex County.
1980	Delaware Park Site extensive data recovery of prehistoric site, Newark.
1979	Wilmington Boulevard Survey of six city blocks for Delaware DOT project, Wilmington.

MAI Projects In Maryland:

1990	Lakeside Development, Phase III Data Recovery, Baltimore County.
1990	Beaverdam Road, Phase III Data Recovery, Baltimore County.
1988	City of Frederick Phase II and III, Birely Tannery Site Survey, Frederick County.
1987	Beaverdam Road Survey historic structures and sites, Baltimore County.
1985	Buck House Restoration Project, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
1983	Wallace Carter Mill Complex extensive excavations, Cecil County.
1982	Granite Factory Site excavations at mid-19th century textile mill on Patapsco River, Baltimore County.
1981	St. Clement Shores II data recovery operations of 18th century "earth fast" house, St. Mary's County.
1979	Hampton Mansion Excavations of front porch area at Hampton Mansion National Park, Towson, Baltimore County.
1977	Susquehanna Museum Excavations around Canal Lock House of Susquehanna Canal in Havre de Grace, Harford County.

MAI Projects In New Jersey:

1990/91	Historic Architectural Survey, County Wide, Warren County.
1988-85	Stage IA, IB, II and III investigations for Burlington County Solid Waste Management Project.

1983 Carino Park Elderly Housing Project, Williamstown Glass Factory Salvage Investigations, Monroe Township.

1983 Gloucester City Senior Citizens Housing Project, 17th and 18th century domestic occupation along Delaware River, Gloucester.

1980 Gloucester County Highway Phase I and II Surveys.

MAI Projects In New York:

1990/91 Iroquois Gas Pipeline, 387 Mile Historic Structures Survey, Various Counties in the States of New York and Connecticut.

1985 Phase II investigations at Howland Hook Marine Terminal, Staten Island.

MAI Projects In North Carolina:

1990-92 Fayetteville Bypass Study, U.S. Route 13/NC 24, Cumberland County.

1986-85 Continuing archaeological investigations at federally licensed and funded projects of the Wilmington District, North Carolina and Virginia, as notified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1983 Cultural Resource Investigation at Orange Factory, Lipscomb's Mill, and Johnston's Mill. Data recovery operations of three mill complexes, Durham County.

MAI Projects In Pennsylvania:

1992 Cornwall Furnace, Phase III Data Recovery, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

1986 Prompton Lake Phase I On-Call investigations, Wayne County.

1986 Mather Mill Phase II Survey, Montgomery County.

1986 Bakers Bay Domed Structure Phase III, Philadelphia County.

1985 Greater Pittston Sanitary Authority Phase I, Luzerne County.

1985 Leister Barn Phase II Survey, Adams County.

1985 Bakers Bay Retirement Center Phase I and II Surveys, Philadelphia County.

1983 Possum Valley Sewer Authority Phase I, Adams County.

1982 Bald Eagle Township Sewer Project Phase I, Clinton County.

1982 Swatara Creek Park Phase I Study, Berks County.

1981 Butler-Graham Airport Phase I Study, Butler County.

1978 Morton Homestead Data Recovery Excavations, Delaware County.

1977 Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Property Phase I Survey of all historic properties throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dauphin County.

1977 Delcora Sewer Force Main Phase I Survey, Delaware County.

MAI Projects In South Carolina:

1985 U.S. Route 221 Relocation, City of Laurens, Laurens County.

MAI Projects In Mid-West:

1990/91	Gas Pipeline Survey, Breckinridge County Kentucky/ Perry County, Indiana.
1985	Tellico Plains-Robbinsville Highway Phase I Study, Graham County, Tennessee.

MAI Projects In Virginia:

1989-92	Fort Belvoir Archaeological Studies: Phase I, II Studies, Belvoir Manor Mansion Ruins Interpretations, Fairfax County.
1988	Fort Belvoir Phase I Survey, historic context study and disturbance assessment, Fairfax County.
1988	Southeast Expressway Phase II, Virginia Beach.
1987	Route 288 Bypass Phase I and II Studies, Richmond.
1987	Southeast Expressway Phase I, Virginia Beach area.
1986	City of Hampton data recovery on urban waterfront project.
1985	Fort Eustis/Fort Story Phase I comprehensive surveys and selected Phase II investigations, Newport News.
1985	Fort Lee comprehensive survey and management plan, Prince George County.
1985	Lake Gaston Water Supply Project Phase II Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Greenville, Isle of Wight and Brunswick Counties.
1983	Fort A.P. Hill Phase I and II Surveys, reconnaissance and intensive surveys of four 18th century homestead complexes, the ruins of a large manor house and an early church and academy site, Caroline County.
1979	Excavations at Chatham Manor National Historic Site in Fredericksburg, Stafford County.

MAI Projects In West Virginia:

1980	Van Voorhis Farm Site Phase II Investigations, Monongalia County.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS:

1990	"Salvage Excavations at the Gloucester City Site, Camden County, New Jersey. "Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 45:43.
1987	"Stone Effigy from the Gloucester City Site" (28CA50), Camden County, New Jersey. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, 42:49.
1988	"A Late 17th Century House Site in Gloucester City, New Jersey," co-authored by Ronald A. Thomas and Martha J. Schiek, Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, No. 43 (edited by Charles A. Bello).
1987	"Prehistoric Mortuary Complexes of the Delmarva Peninsula," Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology, Vol. 3.
1982	"Intensive Archeological Excavations at the Hollingsworth Farm Site, Elkton, Maryland," Maryland Archeology-Journal of the Archaeological Society of Maryland, Inc., Vol. 18, No.1.

1982 The Early/Middle Woodland Period in New Jersey: ca 1000 B.C.-A.D. 1000," New Jersey's Archeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities, New Jersey Depart. of Environmental Protection, Olga Chesler, Editor.

1976 "A Re-evaluation of the St. Jones River Site," Archaeology of Eastern North America, Vol. 4.

1976 "Early Man at Holly Oak, Delaware," Science, Vol. 192, No. 4241, co-authored with John C. Kraft.

1975 Lithic Source Notebook, Editor.

1975 "Environmental Adaptation on Delaware's Coastal Plain," Archaeology on Eastern North America, Vol. 3, co-authored with Daniel R. Griffith, Cara L. Wise, Richard E. Artusy, Jr.

1974 "A Discussion of the Lithics, Ceramics, and Cultural Ecology of the Fox Creek-Selby Bay Paradigm as it Applies to the Delmarva Peninsula," 5th Annual Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, co-authored with Daniel R. Griffith, Cara L. Wise, Richard E. Artusy, Jr.

1974 "Webb Phase Mortuary Customs at the Island Field, "Transactions of the Delaware Academy of Science, Vol. 5/6.

1974 "A Brief Survey of Prehistoric Man on the Delmarva Peninsula," Transactions of the Delaware Academy of Science, Vol. 5/6.

1973 "Prehistoric Mortuary Complexes of the Delmarva Peninsula," Proceedings from the 4th Annual Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

1973 "Cached Blades from a Millsboro Site," The Archeolog, Vol. XXV, No. 1.

1970 "A Middle Woodland Cemetery in Central Delaware: Excavations at the Island Field Site," Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Delaware, No. 8NS, co-authored with Nancy H. Warren.

1970 "1970 Salvage Excavations at the Mispillion Site," The Archeolog, Vol. XXII, No. 2, co-authored with Nancy H. Warren.

1970 "Adena Influence in the Middle Atlantic Coast", Adena: The Seeking Of and Identity, Ball State University, B.K. Schwartz, Editor.

1970 "The Island Field: A Prehistoric Village and Cemetery," Delaware Archaeological Board.

1969 Archaeology in Delaware, Department of Public Instruction Pupil Guide, Editor.

1966 "Paleo-Indian in Delaware", Delaware Archaeology, Vol. 2, No.3.

1966 "Preliminary Excavations at the Old Martin Place, 3LR49, Millwood Reservoir, Arkansas," National Park Service, Southeast Region.

1966 "Excavations at Prall Shelter (3BE187) in Beaver Reservoir, Northwest Arkansas," Bulletin of the Arkansas Archaeological Society, Vol. VII, No. 4, co-authored with Hester A. Davis.

1965 Delaware Archaeology, Editor.

1963 "Projectile Point Sequence at Breckenridge Shelter," Bulletin of the Arkansas Archeological Society, Vol. III, No. 10, pp. 1-3.

RESUME

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EDUCATION:

Long Island University (B.A.) Political Science Minors in Economics and History	1971
University of Nice, France Graduate work of 26 credits completed toward M.A. in Economics	1971-72

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

1985-Present	Vice President / Project Manager / Research Associate. MAAR Associates, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1982-85	Principal Supervisory Archeologist. Projects in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and Maryland for John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania.
1980-82	Project Manager / Field Supervisor. Various projects throughout the Middle Atlantic Region, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1977-80	Survey Archaeologist. Sites in Harpswell, Maine for Maine State Historic Preservation Committee.
1977	Crew Chief. Contract excavations for Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware.
1973-77	Research Associate. Section of Archaeology, Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE:

Administrative:

Contracts: Involved in negotiation, review, and execution of contracts. Responsible for drawing up subconsultant agreements.Familiar with Federal and State regulations concerning labor practices and insurance requirements.

Finance: Involved in formulation of corporate budgets. Responsible for allocation, tracking, and control of overhead costs on a company-wide and project specific basis.

Personnel: Involved in the hiring of technical and administrative personnel. Participated in the formulation of company policies regarding promotion and compensation. Responsible for job evaluations.

Public Relations: Involved in the preparation of materials for dissemination to the press, the public, and to professional colleagues and associations.

Marketing: Responsible for the preparation of promotional materials. Involved in the decision making process targeting specific clients and geographic regions.

Project Management:

Scoping: Responsible for review of work provided by sub-consultants. Responsible for delegation of specific project tasks to technical and administrative personnel. Involved in the prioritization of tasks to insure proper execution and timely completion of scope requirements.

Budgeting: Responsible for the preparation of project budgets. Responsible for keeping projects within budget and for preparation of progress reports to company project managers and clients.

Logistics: Responsible for the coordination of personnel, equipment, and services to insure efficient use of resources and project time.

Coordination: Involved in client and agency contact. Responsible for preparation of presentation of progress reports to clients, agencies, and for public meetings and hearings.

Regulations: Familiar with all cultural resource management regulations. Substantial experience with and understanding of Section 106 compliance and Federal Highway Administration 4 (f) regulations. Involved in preparation of all aspects of documentation for Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments.

Technical Expertise:

Survey: Involved in the formulation of research designs for both small scale and large scale reconnaissance surveys conducted in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, North Carolina, New York, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Directly responsible for the execution of background research tasks and the supervision of field crews. Familiar with all standard surface and subsurface archeological survey techniques employed in the location and identification of cultural resources. Expertise in the use of survey equipment, photography, cartography, and heavy equipment.

Excavation: Involved in the formulation of research designs and the execution of sampling strategies for Phase II Evaluation Surveys and Phase III Mitigation or Data Recovery projects. Directly responsible for the supervision of crews involved in the testing and/or excavation of prehistoric and historic period cultural resources located in rural, suburban, and urban settings.

Data Analysis: Responsible for the identification, processing, and curation of archeological specimens and for the direct supervision of lab personnel. Expertise in the application of statistical methods of analysis to large and small data sets involving cultural and environmental data. Responsible for the formulation of theoretically and/or empirically derived predictive models as well as the extraction of anthropologically valid conclusions from data sets.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS:

Author and co-author of over one hundred (100) cultural resource management reports for a variety of government agencies and private clients. Preparation of technical basis reports and the full range of documentation associated with Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements including Section 4 (F) reports, Determination of Eligibility reports, Determination of Effect reports and National Register Nominations. Presentation of papers to both avocational and professional archeological associations and historic societies.

REFERENCES:

References and copies of publications available upon request.

RESUME

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MEMBER:

Society of Professional Archaeologists
(Field and Historic Certification)
American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Delaware Archaeological Society
Northeast Anthropological Association
Council of Maryland Archaeology
St. Croix Landmarks Society
Florida Archaeological Society

EDUCATION:

New York University, 1979
(M.A.) Anthropology

Wayne State University, 1964
(Grad Study) Anthropology
(B.A.) Speech 1963

North Dallas High School, 1948

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS:

1989-92 Branch Manager. MAAR Associates, Inc., (MAI), Joppa, Maryland Office.

1991 Principal Investigator. MAI, Hans Lollik Island Phase IB Survey, St. Thomas, USVI.

1991 Principal Investigator. MAI, Red Run Boulevard Phase I Survey, Baltimore County, MD.

1991 Principal Investigator. MAI, P.S.E.& G. Gas Transmission Line Phase I Survey, Burlington County, NJ.

1990 Principal Investigator. MAI, West Indian Company Phase I Survey, St. Thomas, USVI.

1990 Principal Investigator. MAI, Estate Mount Pleasant Phase I Survey, St. Croix, USVI.

1990 Principal Investigator. MAI, Hans Lollik Island Phase IA Survey, St. Thomas, USVI.

1990 Principal Investigator. MAI, SPWA Pipeline Phase I Survey, Greene County, Pennsylvania.

1990 Principal Investigator. MAI, Bestgate Apartments Phase I Survey, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, St. Thomas Nursing Home Phase I and St. Joseph/Misgunst Phase I Investigations, St. Thomas, USVI.

1989 Research Associate. MAI, Robin Bay Prehistoric Site Phase II Investigation, St. Croix, USVI.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Pentland Hills Phase I/II Study, Prince George County, Maryland.

1989 - 1991 Principal Investigator. MAI, Beaverdam Road Archaeological Data Recovery Phase III, Baltimore County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Lakeside Archaeological Data Recovery (also known as New Town Owings Mills) at sites 18BA330, 18BA331 and 18BA332, and Phase I and Phase II Investigations, Baltimore County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Royd Smith House Phase II Survey for the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Archaeological Monitoring at the Shad Canal, Harford County, Maryland, and the College Park Airport, Prince George's County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Perryman Park Phase I Investigation, Harford County, Maryland.

1989 Principal Investigator. MAI, Croxall Cemetery Restoration, Baltimore County, Maryland.

1988 Research Associate. MAI, Green Cay Plantation Phase I Archaeological Survey. St. Thomas, USVI. Conducted for Ernesto Marzano, St. Thomas, USVI.

1988 Research Associate. MAI, Cane Bay, Phase III Data Recovery. St. Croix, USVI. Conducted for Antilles Investment Corporation, St. Croix, USVI.

1988 Research Associate. MAI, UPS Building, Harrington Cemetery Relocation. Kent County, Delaware.

1988 Principal Investigator. MAI, Melwood Park/Diggs Plantation Phase I and II Investigations, Prince George's County, Maryland.

1988 Research Associate. MAI, Burlington County Landfill Phase III Data Recovery, Prehistoric Worrell Site 28Bu252, as well as additional historic sites. Burlington County, New Jersey.

1988 Research Associate. MAI, Prehistoric Newton's Site #18MO274, Phase II Archaeological Investigations for U.S. Route 29 from Sligo Creek to Patuxent River. Maryland Department of Transportation, Montgomery County, Maryland.

1987 Research Associate. MAI, Route 77 over Double Pipe Creek Phase II Archaeological Investigation, Prehistoric Site 18FR592. Maryland Department of Transportation, Carroll and Frederick Counties, Maryland.

1987-91 Volunteer Director of Research / Consultant. Historic Preservation and research for 18th century Joppa Resurrection Episcopal Parish, Harford County, Maryland.

1987 Principal Investigator. Maryland Geological Survey. Route 50 Bypass around Salisbury, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation Survey; Phase I Survey of Route 340/Catoctin Creek MDOT Property Disposal, Frederick County, Maryland.

1986 Research Associate. MAI, Burlington County Landfill Phase II Archaeological Survey and Architectural Assessment (16 sites), New Jersey.

1986 Research Associate. MAI, Texasgulf, Bath Creek, North Carolina, Phase I Archaeological Survey (Sites 31BF115 and 31BF117). And a Phase II Archaeological Survey (Site 31BF115).

1986 Research Associate. MAI, James A. Mangum House Historic Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Septic Drainage Field associated with the Rehabilitation of the National Register of Historic Places. Falls Lake, Wake County, North Carolina.

1986 Research Associate. MAI, Beaver Dam Road Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey, Baltimore County, Maryland.

1985 Research Associate. MAI, U.S. 221 Relocation, an Archaeological Survey of Laurens, South Carolina; Harrisburg VORTAC Phase I Survey, Perry County, Pennsylvania; realignment of Force Main and Perth Amboy Pump Station, Phase IB Survey, New Jersey.

1985 Research Associate. MAI, Upper Musconetcong Force Main and Sewer Collections Systems, Phase IB Survey, Morris County, New Jersey; Burlington County Landfill Phase IA and IB Surveys, Burlington County, New Jersey.

1984 Historic Cultural Material Analyst. MAI, Hampton Mansion Dairy and Barn Phase II Restoration Research, National Park Service, Baltimore, Maryland; Buck House Restoration Research, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

1983 Principal Investigator. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., (CHRS, Inc.) New Castle, Delaware. Reaves Point Disposal Area 2 and Proposed Disposal Area 5 Project, Cultural Resource Survey, Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Shaw Air Force Base Cultural Resource Survey, South Carolina. Prepared a Cultural Resource Management Plan.

1982 Project Director. CHRS, Inc., Baltimore Savings and Loan Corporation Cultural Management, Phase I through Mitigation. Inner Harbor, Baltimore, Maryland; H & S Bakery Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Survey. Fells Point, Baltimore, Maryland.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Reconnaissance Level Investigation of the Archaeological and Historic Resources within the Potential Impact Areas of the Proposed Rahway River and Van Winkles Brook Flood Control Project, Springfield, New Jersey.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Cultural Resource Survey of Blue Route Expressway, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey of Madera Canyon and Archeological Area IV Project, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; prepared a Cultural Resource Management Plan.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Investigations at the Wilderness Island (Lasater) Homestead Site, Chatham County, North Carolina.

1982 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., Intensive Site Surveys, Somerset Railroad Right of Way, Niagara County, New York.

1981 Principal Investigator. CHRS, Inc., An Intensive Archaeological Investigation at 18HO62 and 18HO63, Howard County, Maryland.

1981-80 Project Director. MAAR Associates, Inc., Archaeological Data Recovery and Phase IIB Survey at the Hollingsworth Farm Site (18CE29), Cecil County, Maryland.

1981 Principal Investigator. MAI, Reconnaissance Survey of the Somerset Railroad Right of Way, Niagara County, New York.

1980 Project Director. MAI, Reconnaissance Survey and Phase IIA Archaeological Investigations at Fort Martin, Monongalia County, West Virginia.

1980 Project Director. MAI, Van Voorhis Farm Site (46MG77) Archaeological Investigations, Phase IIA and IIB Final Report, Monongalia County, West Virginia.

1973-77 Principal Investigator. Cultural Resource Survey and Excavation of East Orange Water Reserve Prehistoric Sites One, Four, and Five; Passaic River Basin Archaeological Survey, New Jersey.

1973-76 Principal Investigator. Excavation of the Parsippany Rock Shelter, Passaic River Basin Archaeological Survey, New Jersey.

1973-74 Consultant Archaeologist. Passaic River Coalition, New Jersey.

1973 Adjunct Instructor. Undergraduate Archaeology, Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey.

1972 Laboratory Assistant. Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey.

1964 Crew Chief. Fort Lernoult Urban Salvage Excavation, Detroit, Michigan.

1964 Crew Chief. Hotel Pontchartrain Importers Ceramic Dump Excavation, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan.

SELECTED PAPERS:

1989 "Investigations at a Lackawaxen Generalized Hunting Camp in the Middle Delaware River Valley," Eastern States Archaeological Federation Conference.

1989 "Investigations at a Lackawaxen Generalized Hunting Camp in the Middle Delaware River Valley," Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

1982 "Reciprocity and the Privately Owned Frontier Fort," Society for Historical Archaeology.

1981 "Some Concepts on Intensive Analysis in Contract Archaeology: The Intermediate Contract Level," Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference.

1981 "Analysis of Limited Contexts: An Application," Society for Historical Archaeology.

1976 "Post Pleistocene Settlement Patterns in the Passaic River Basin," New York State Archaeological Society Annual Meeting.

1975 "Passaic River Basin Settlement Model," Pennsylvania Archaeological Society Annual Meeting.

PUBLICATION:

1989 "Investigations at a Lackawaxen Generalized Hunting Camp in the Middle Delaware River Valley," Archaeological Society of New Jersey Bulletin, December.

GRANTS AND AWARDS:

1976 Archaeological Merit Award, Archaeological Society of New Jersey.
1975 Research Grant for Parsippany Rock Shelter Excavation, New Jersey Historical Society.
1974 Research Grant for East Orange Water Reserve, Site One Excavation, New Jersey Historical Society.

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY:

Over the past two decades, Mr. Payne has acquired a comprehensive background in historic and prehistoric archaeological research in administration, Principal Investigator, senior supervisory and crew positions. Cultural resource report authorship includes all levels of investigations. Research has dealt with material culture patterns of prehistoric, rural, urban, and industrial research from the perspective organizational patterns and change. Mr. Payne has also acquired a background in historic preservation consultation and contract administration. Thirteen years experience supervising business administration has provided a background in personnel management, client relations, budget control and contract management.

Archaeological experience includes urban projects in Baltimore, Detroit, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia; industrial projects in Maryland, New Jersey, U. S. Virgin Islands; rural historic 18th through 20th century projects in New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; and prehistoric projects including Paleo-Indian through contact in Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

RESEARCH INTERESTS:

Research has centered on socio-economic practices with a specific interest in environmental dynamics along with a recent interest in the pottery classification concepts for cultures in the Vieques Sound area of eastern Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Studies have dealt with prehistoric and historic cultures. Research projects have ranged from the East Coast to the Midwest and the Southwest to the Caribbean islands.

Projects have included research pertaining to post glacial Amerindian settlement practices within the Passaic River Basin, socio-economic and settlement practices which led to the development of the Onondaga Iroquois, 18th and 19th century socio-economic changes that led to the Cheyenne Plains settlement system, subsistence-settlement practices of the Pueblo Periods I-IV in the Central Rio Grande River Valley, the development of the historic frontier, privately owned forts and independent settlements, and the socio-economic development of the lower Cape Fear area during the 17th through the 20th century.

More recently, research has been focused on the material culture of prehistoric groups from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Studies have been conducted in collections held by the Florida Museum of Natural History, Yale Peabody Museum, and the Smithsonian Museum. Concepts are being developed to enhance classification of prehistoric pottery using an inventory/analytical computer data base program.